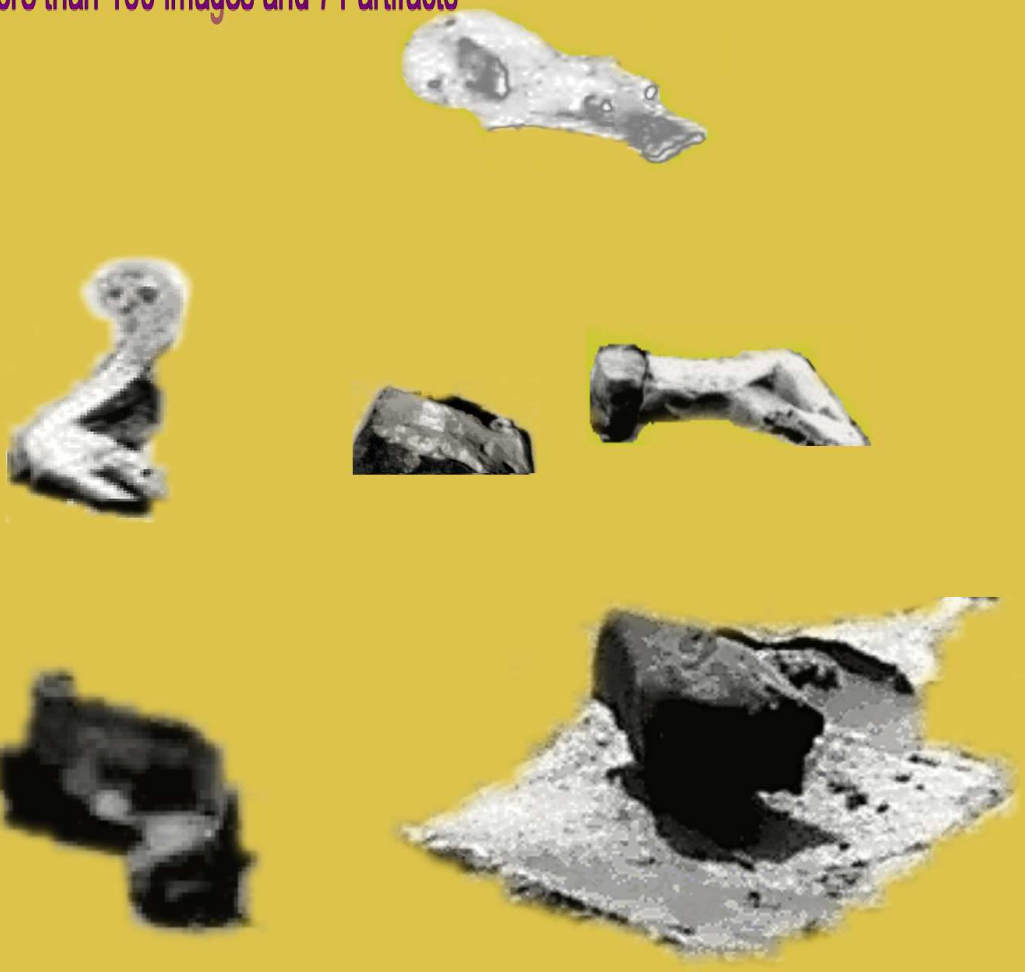
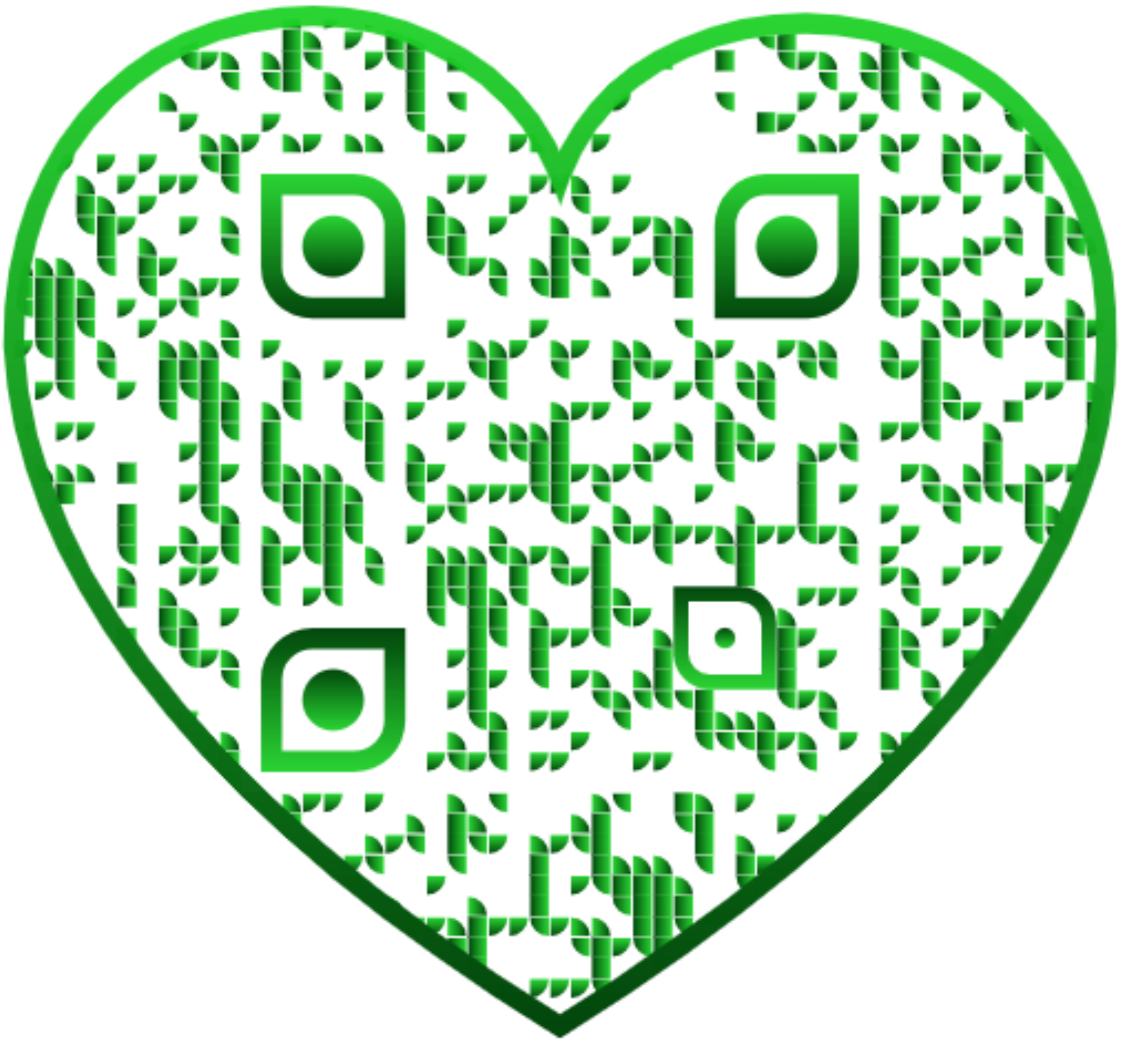
What NASA Isn't Telling You....About Mars

With more than 160 images and 71 artifacts



By Ted Twietmeyer



WHAT NASA ISN'T TELLING YOU ABOUT MARS

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Foreword

Thank you for purchasing this E-book. It is intended to be a book which is direct and to the point. You will not find fancy graphics or endless pages of boiler-plate text here. What you will find are more than 160 images, many of which will challenge everything you have known about Mars. Unlike many books loaded with "filler material," you will not have to skip several chapters to reach the heart of this book.

Most likely if you grew up in America as I did, there was a certain magic about NASA. Periodically representatives of NASA visited public schools back in the mid sixties. Perhaps you remember some of those events. Great science demonstrations in the auditorium were often performed with liquid nitrogen to flash freeze flowers, and rubber balls that shattered like glass when flash frozen. Tall Van DeGraff generators were also used. Seeing these basic science demos and John Glen's liftoff inspired me to build small rockets. Most likely my parent's homeowner's insurance would have been cancelled if the insurance company found out. These were not your basic hobby store rockets.

Fortunately, no lasting injuries ever occurred as our small rocket group always erred on the side of caution. We found that the basement walkout steps made a perfect launch control center, and it was just right size for budding scientists only eight years old. We built and used an improvised automatic countdown ignition system which added great excitement. One can only assume that none of the neighbors ever looked out of their kitchen windows, when our "experiments" were taking place. But the seeds were planted in my head to participate in the space program. And as the saying goes, "be careful what you wish for because you just might get it!" I can tell you that expression is true. Some hard work thrown in for good measure will help your wish along.

You may have guessed by now that this author was never an astronaut. However, I did become heavily involved in almost every area of electronic instrumentation technology. My career would lead me down many unexpected paths, only to find out later on that instrumentation is also heavily associated with space technology. Project management is a fascinating and often challenging profession. Working with NASA personnel and helping them define new systems

they required was always fascinating, to say the least. The agency is actually heavily dependent on industry to solve their problems. NASA employs thousands of good people, all working diligently at a plethora of different jobs.

The truth is that a little known "policy from on high" rules the agency, often to the dismay of those that work at the agency. It heavily controls the kind of information the public is allowed to see and hear. But now and then, *real* information finds its way out through a crack here and there into the light of day. You will see a number of examples providing proof of how information is controlled.

Job and mission dedication also applies to the thousands of contractors that depend on the agency for their livelihood. One might refer to them as the working class at NASA. These dedicated people are usually not the decision or policy makers. Decisions from "on high" can be catastrophic, such as a forced shuttle launch in freezing weather which sealed the fate of the Challenger 7 crew. This decision was never fully explained by the agency. Nor was anyone held accountable. My idyllic vision of NASA was shattered on that morning watching the final, brief flight of Challenger. Only a few months earlier, I was inside that launch pad. Certainly the shockwave of that morning shattered the agency's image in the minds of millions, if not billions of people who saw it.

Unfortunately, the actual truth is that the highest levels in government apparently have no real interest to search our nearby planets for life. Or, to talk about any other life which is already here. Clever tactics have led the public to believe what they should believe, even if it isn't true. As a result, the public is convinced that NASA has a real desire to search for ET. We can thank science fiction books, movies, biased documentaries and other media for creating this fantasy. One great proof of this policy was when the agency distanced itself from searching for ET life using radio telescopes. NASA funded the SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) program for a very short time, and then quietly cancelled it. This happened despite the fact that SETI funding was less than .001% of NASA's total budget. To survive, the SETI program continued on with private funding to look for ET life using the existing radio telescopes, monitored by volunteers. Unfortunately, SETI volunteers have been busy using an obsolete scanning method to

look for signals from ET. Their system scans frequencies which are convenient for scientists and the antennas and receivers they already have, regardless of whether or not ET life would even use these frequencies. Volunteers appear blind to this pointless effort and the major changes which are needed. These changes were needed back when NASA was funding SETI. Today, SETI has had its limelight stolen by the fact-based, bold revelations of Dr. Greer and his CSETI group. His organization has numerous former government and military witnesses that are ready to tell the real story about ET life, and the wide variety thereof – life which is already known to be here and has been here for many millennia. NASA and the intelligence departments of the government already know this, and this is most likely the *real* reason for canceling SETI.

The agency has intentionally isolated itself from thousands of highly credible reports of flying disc and UFO sightings from all over the world. Many have concrete physical evidence and eyewitness reports. Perhaps there is a certain animosity by scientists to accept the reality of super-advanced technology originating elsewhere, which are centuries or even millennia ahead of today's rocket technology. The US Air Force, with the help of Boeing and Lockheed has quietly developed "non-rocket propulsion systems" using reverse engineering. These have been flying for more than a decade, usually at night. Thousands of witnesses have seen these vehicles. Highly advanced vehicles like the quiet TR3 (commonly known as the black triangle) makes watching any shuttle launch pure theater.

Few Americans today know about the US Space Command which is about 20 years old, despite the founding of it which was publicly announced back in the 1980's. Most likely this would be the agency to fly and maintain the TR3 and other advanced spacecraft. It was NASA's steadfast stubbornness to reject their own scientific findings and findings by others regarding life on other planets that inspired me to write this book. Most likely before you reach the end of this book you will see the proof. All I ask is that you keep an open mind as you read and view the images in this book.

I'll state for the record this book is not intended to be a scientific paper. I do not claim to be a scientist. But you will see many images which will challenge your existing paradigm if you believe "life can only exist on earth." I have shown some of these images to conventional

scientists who are experts in imaging, and they were completely puzzled. Unfortunately at this time they wish to remain anonymous. The mainstream science view of Mars is that its geology is unexplainable, and NASA is working very hard to maintain this facade. No images in this book have any known connection with pyramids or faces on Mars, and you will not find these images here. The Spirit rover images you will see herein have not appeared elsewhere to the best of this author's knowledge as of this writing.

The mainstream illusion has convinced almost everyone that we are alone in this solar system.

We are *supposed* to believe that no other life has ever existed in our solar system. The entire world has been judged by decision makers who live in the shadows. They believe we are too stupid and unsophisticated to handle the truth about alien life. Have those in control at NASA announced *all* the discoveries which the rovers and other spacecraft have discovered? We shall see the answer to this is a deafening NO!

It's time to peek around the side of the curtain to get a better look at the great wizard pulling the ropes and working the levers, and see what he's been hiding...

The entire world has been given the mushroom treatment regarding the existence of ET life, by keeping everyone in the dark and fed a steady diet of BS.

Rejoice, for your mushroom treatment days about ET life are now over!

Happy exploring!

Dedicated to Kathleen

Her love and support made this possible

And to Chris

Webmaster Extraordinaire of data4science.net

Chapter 1

Gusev Crater – Starting point of our exploration

Gusev crater on Mars is where our ground exploration takes place. The other rover named Opportunity landed on another distant part of the planet, and is not the subject of this book. Mars is our nearest approximate earth-sized planet. It has been pounded by asteroids, meteorites and other objects over its long history. A re-broadcast of a NASA mission planning meeting was aired on the agency's contract television channel in early 2005. In that meeting, a roomful of scientists *voted* where on Mars the Spirit and Opportunity rovers should land by a show of hands. We will focus mainly on Gusev crater for our exploration.

Coordinates of Spirit's landing site are 14.57 degrees south latitude and 175.47 degrees east longitude. [1] Below is an orbital image of Gusev crater. NASA chose to land Spirit near the edge of this crater. Craters have long been considered to be a great place to look at lower rock strata for geological purposes. At first Gusev appears to be a featureless landscape. But we shall prove this is not the case.

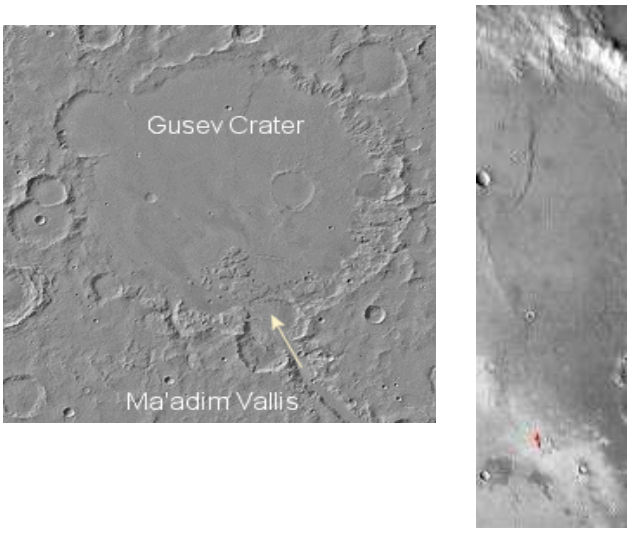

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Fig. 1 – Two views of Gusev Crater
(1) Mars Global Surveyor image of Gusev Crater - Arrow indicates the direction of possible water flow in the ancient past and near Spirit's landing point. [2]
(2) Themis image of Gusev region. Small red arrow is Spirit's landing location.
(Courtesy NASA/JPL/ASU)

Back in January of 2004, NASA's 400-pound rover Spirit landed in an area beside Gusev, which scientists assume to be an ancient dried-up lake. The rover is a semi-autonomous vehicle about the size of a golf cart. It has six wheels. Each wheel is articulated with independent motor drive and steering, to permit movement over large rocks and uneven terrain.

The following extracts (in italics) are from an interview with a NASA scientist named Garvin posted on NASA's website. If you look closely at the statement, you will notice that everything is related to water in one way or another. References to water are shown in bold print:

"*There's not much doubt this site [Gusev] contained a body of liquid* ***water****, at least for some amount of time,*" said Jim Garvin of NASA. What Mr. Garvin didn't know, is that this crater contains many important artifacts other than sand and rocks. Even today NASA has not talked about any of the artifacts found by the rover, which you will see in this book. It is estimated that Gusev Crater's size is 90-miles across, and estimated by scientists to be three to four billion years old. Adds Garvin – *"The theory is that an asteroid crashed just south of Mars' equator. There's a* ***channel system that drains into it****, which probably* ***carried liquid water, or water and ice****, into the crater. It's hard to imagine the landscape looking this way unless* ***water was somehow involved…****"* [3]
The question is - if no water is present on this area of Mars now, how can we know for certain water drained into Gusev in the ancient past? He is quite correct by prefacing his comment as a theory.

Let us examine a new hypothesis, supported by more than 150 images in this book. Perhaps neither water nor an asteroid formed Gusev. Instead, it was formed by a massive explosion of natural or artificial origin. If water was present it may have arrived some time later as a result of climate changes. Let's take that theory a step further, and consider that intelligent life was present on Mars. Perhaps a space vehicle was above the crater at the time of the explosion. Is there evidence still present today to support this theory, such as artificial artifacts or fossilized artifacts still laying on the surface? Indeed there is, and these artifacts will be presented later.

We have Rover images of numerous blocks and cubes (apparently made of native rock) from the Gusev area. Artifacts are present on the surface which is *not* made of ordinary rock. When I

began examining thousands of panoramic camera images, finding the ruins of ancient buildings was something which I never expected. Artificial objects found on Mars could easily become the archeological find of the century. NASA scientists have publicly stated that current theories about geology and water erosion cannot explain what has been observed in Mars' images. Geologists were trying to force-fit current geological models onto objects which are artificially manufactured. Perhaps they have forgotten that Mars isn't Earth – it's another world! Or perhaps they already know about everything presented in this book. With all the people reviewing the images, they must know. Yet everyone has remained silent.

Garvin continues: *"On Mars, Spirit might find* ***evaporites*** *like gypsum, or calcium magnesian sulfate. It might also find minerals involving carbonates (*i.e.*, calcium carbonate). These are sometimes, although not always, produced by or from* ***living organisms****.* ***But they are almost always a sign of water****--at least here on Earth. Another sign will be in the way the* ***sediments*** *are organized. For example, if the* ***sediments*** *were blown in by winds, the layers may be more erratic, to reflect the changing directions of airflow (as in fossil dunes here on Earth). If they were* ***deposited by water****, they are more likely to be layered…* [3]

Note the statement about living organisms, limiting life to lower life forms. In the mission planning meeting described earlier, assembled together in one room were NASA's select geographers, geologists and other scientists. Only a few sites were offered for voting to those in the room. Needless to say, places like Cydonia were not provided as possibilities. Cydonia is the location of the infamous face and D&M pyramid. Even this area was never considered as a landing site. Apparently looking for water instead of real artifacts has remained their priority – *even after artifacts have been found!* This is analogous to someone with a metal detector in a park finding a gold ring and a modern rusted steel nail. The person throws out the gold ring and keeps the nail. This is what NASA has done by disregarding important finds from previous space missions, and the current mission.

Below are two images of other locations on Mars, which were not offered as landing sites to scientists for voting and will be covered later:

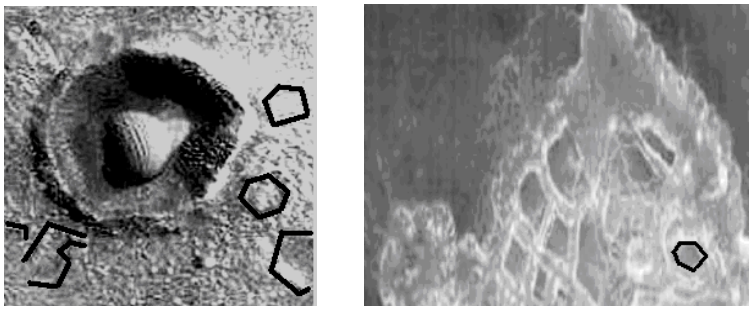

Fig. 2 – Orbital views of two highly unusual areas on Mars (black lines added)

This raises the following question – *why* wasn't at least one rover sent to any of the places where artificial objects or structures were already discovered on previous missions? Apparently NASA has retained the philosophy that all the planets in our solar system are devoid of intelligent life except earth. Aliens watching the space program might argue there isn't any intelligent life here, either! Richard Hoagland has written several in-depth papers on Mars. He has analyzed Cydonia on his extensive website using images from Viking and other spacecraft sent to the planet over the past thirty years, and can show intelligent life was present there. [4]

This is an economic age when NASA needs public support to overcome the stigma of numerous mission disasters. It would have made sense to send at least one rover on a mission to an area of interest to the public, instead of landing Opportunity in the middle of a desert. There is the possibility that NASA *knew* all along what was in Gusev from classified reports and images. "Looking for water" is nothing more than a facade. There is a problem that arises when scientists steadfastly o*nly* look for water. If any non-earth artifacts are found, then life did or perhaps still does exist on Mars and it cannot be ignored. Their mission to look for water should have moved to the proverbial "back burner." Since it has not, NASA has some explaining to do. Considering how this same agency stopped funding the SETI program with its tiny budget, this kind of thinking certainly proves the persistent mindset still in control.

To the best of this author's knowledge, no one else at the time of this writing have brought forward any information identifying stone blocks and cubes as possible building materials, or

have shown any of the fossils and numerous artificial artifacts imaged by the rover Spirit contained in this book. It is possible there may be a few exceptions to this.

The purpose of this book is not to malign the space agency. Indeed, the agency has provided the impetus to develop many new technologies which are now used all around the world. Our focus is about what we are *not* being told by the agency which everyone's tax dollars are paying for.

All theories and images presented in this book only use image data from the space agency itself.

Chapter 2

Methods used for Gusev Crater research

An Overview

The goal from the beginning of this research was to approach image review with an open mind. I did not know what the outcome of my research would be. From the beginning I felt inspired to take a hard, sincere look at all the images without any preconceptions of what Mars' surface *must* look like. It is unknown the role Martian weather played in the formation of the surface we see today, or the effects of weathering on artifacts found on the surface.

It was my intention to explore whether or not unnatural objects or other life may have been present on the surface of Mars. To accomplish this would require consistency, objective observation and effective reviewing guidelines. Many images in this book will defy explanation. Image interpretation is left open for you to draw your own conclusions. Please do not skip Chapter 3, as it lays the groundwork for what you will learn about in Chapter 4.

The seven criteria employed for image evaluation

Since much of the material in this book will be controversial, a methodology was designed for consistent image evaluation and handling. These are defined as:

1. Review all images to date, and use as many panoramic science camera images as possible. Images will be posted in the calendar (Mars SOL day number) order they were photographed, and have been sorted into one of the two following categories whenever possible. These categories are also the names of the following two chapters in this book:

Fossils, blocks and cubes (Chapter 4)

Or

Mechanical objects and other unknowns (Chapter 5)

2. Only a general description of objects will be provided. Mars is another world, and it would be erroneous to firmly believe that everything found there must fit into our paradigm.

3. Free standing blocks and cubes with right angled corners are uncommon in nature, except in certain types of rock strata. Even trees do not have exact right angles, nor do most insects or animals. Most natural rocks have irregular edges and sides (Fig. 3). Artificial objects will stand out and are different from normal rocks, with right angles or unusually smooth surfaces and squared corners.

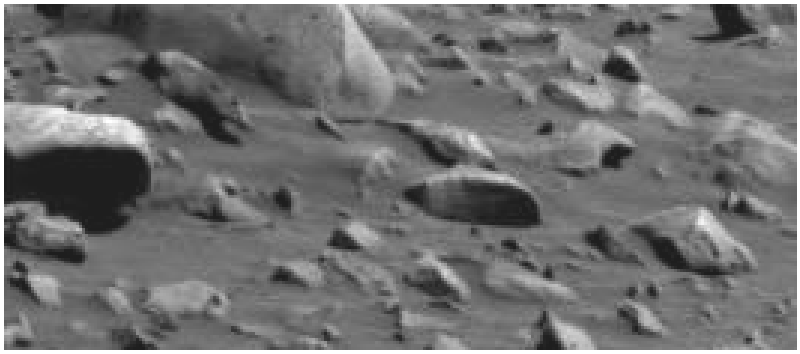

Fig. 3 - Typical rock shapes found on Mars appear similar to those on earth, found in regions like the desert or tundra. Surprisingly, isolated rectangular or cube-shaped rocks (not shown here) are quite prolific on Mars in the Gusev area as we shall see later.

4. Only enlargements and sharpening were used by the author to enhance details. Most of the source images from the NASA library were made using filters on spacecraft cameras. Additional image processing can create unwanted artifacts, since the source images NASA provides are unfortunately JPEGs. The two main image processing tools used will be very limited enlargement and sharpening. Only JPEG images are used in this book to reduce file size, making dial-up downloading of this book possible.

5. Many notated copies of images were slightly enlarged for clarity. In some cases, the notated image will have small contrast or brightness enhancement. Source images are shown at the left side or top of the page, and are full resolution JPEGs as provided by NASA archives. Imaging notations to highlight objects will use black or white lines, arrows, circles or other contrasting shapes to outline objects as an aid to the reader. These notations are performed on a copy of the original image, and are shown separately to the right or below the original image for textual reference.

6. Only raw image data from the NASA image library are used. These images were taken directly from NASA file servers [5] and are the source material for chapters 4 and 5. There is no guarantee that all source images will remain available indefinitely.

7. Only cropped images from the source image will be used, instead of the entire image. Usually most of the original image area is of no interest within the context of this book. Full-size source images for every artifact would only add unwanted bulk; therefore only a select few are included.

You will see there are objects laying on the surface of Mars that defy explanation. These items do not fit known geological formation models developed for terrestrial rock formations, according to NASA scientists. The author has reviewed thousands of images from the rover Spirit covering 655 Martian days of exploration.

Every usable image was handled according to the criteria shown above to obtain consistent results. It was not until the 51st day of Spirit's exploration when the first unusual object was first found with regard to the context of this book.

Image labels used in this book

This research retained NASA **SOL** designators for original source images. **SOL** numbers on rover NASA database begin with **SOL 001**. The first 50 days of the mission appeared to mainly involve moving the rover to the crater. At that point it had traveled where the first meaningful images were found. **A SOL is one Martian 24 hour day which is 39 min. longer than 1 Earth 24 hour day.**

Terminology used

There are a large number of rocks with two holes or features. Many of these specimens are shown in chapter 4. Rocks bearing these marks are described in image captions as having a pair of holes or features. Figures with multiple images usually have a number below each image to identify it for the text that follows. For example, **Fig. 11-1** refers to the first image in **Fig. 11; Fig. 11-2** refers to the second image in **Fig. 11**, etc...

A New Mars Mission

In August 2005, NASA launched a large orbital surveillance spacecraft called the MRO. It is interesting that agency named the new spacecraft as "**M**ars **R**econnaissance **O**rbiter," or MRO. ("Reconnaissance" is also a term used by the military.)

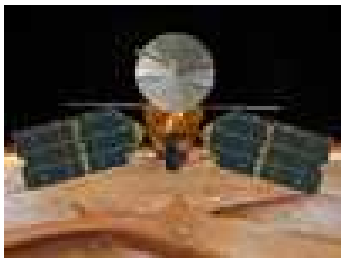

Fig. 4 – The MRO (Courtesy NASA)

About the size of a small bus, the MRO weighs 2180 kilograms or 4,796 pounds. The vehicle will enter Mars' orbit in September 2006, after two months of braking and orbital correction maneuvers. This will create the required circular orbit for imaging. Science imaging is scheduled to begin November 2006.

In a televised press conference with a panel of five NASA experts, reporters asked a number of questions about the mission. The last reporter at the end of the broadcast asked "What is the velocity of the spacecraft, something like 20 to 25 thousand miles per hour?" The panel of experts looked at one another, and then replied "We don't know, we'll have to get back to you on that." As the reporters left the room, several stayed behind stunned and motionless sitting in their chairs before the broadcast faded out and credits rolled. They were stunned at the answers given. Let's hope the MRO arrives and performs well as planned.

Without doubt, something has been seen in Mars' images that which has grabbed the agency's attention. Perhaps it is related to some of the numerous objects they have quietly noticed in hundreds of rover images, and most of them are included in this book.

Chapter 3

What color is the sky on Mars?

This is a fascinating topic and a question which should have been answered long ago. It can be answered using NASA's images and television broadcasts. Mars has long been *assumed* to be a "Red Planet." But the fundamental question remains - is the planet actually *red?* How do we know this for certain? This question has already been answered, even though most of the world has not been listening. More to the point, one must ask *why* Mars has a red sky (unless a dust storm is in progress.) If it is *not* red, then the answer must lie in politics, scientific beliefs or a perceived psychological desire by the public for it to *remain* red.

Using NASA images, we can clearly demonstrate that color tampering has taken place on Viking, and Surveyor, and also the Opportunity and Spirit rovers Mars missions.
Note: Color images may be different for various computer monitors.

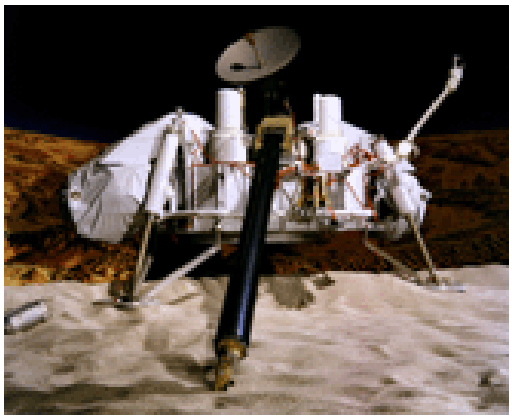

Fig. 5 - Viking Lander from 1976. An American flag and color chart are printed on a panel (not visible) for the on-board camera to use for calibration. The spacecraft is about the same size as a small automobile. (This photo was taken on earth, since no other cameras could photograph it on Mars.) Color of this image is reasonably correct.

The requirement for Mars to be red may have origins dating to the early days of optical astronomy. At that time, Mars could only be observed from earth at a distance of 35 to 45 million miles. Through a telescope Mars can appear somewhat red in color. If you have ever watched a magic show, you know that appearances can be deceiving.

Astronomy is a unique area of science and filled with countless assumptions, filled with chalkboard and armchair theories about how the universe is structured. One long-standing theory proclaims that atmospheric dust is the reason the planet has a red atmosphere. Yet few dust storms have been observed on the surface to have sufficient wind speed, to stir up enough dust to make the sky red. There is at least one video that shows a "dust devil." It was created from a sequence of still images taken by the rover. Recently, NASA announced they now believe that dust storms are caused by electrical vortices. After all – the agency needed a theory to support their statement that "Mars' atmospheric air pressure is 1/100 that of earth." That fraction should raise the question – why is this such a nice even number? Water has been proven to boil away at this pressure, yet ice has been found at the poles. Statistical probability is highly against such a nice, even number. And the question is – *how* could air with a density 1/100 that of earth be sufficient to create the dust devils, which have periodically removed dust off the solar panels? That air pressure is almost a vacuum. Something is very wrong here. We might even think that the sky on Mars is blue. Actually… *it really is blue* as we shall see from color video images.

Reference standards and cameras

Professional photographers and printers use color standards which are traceable to national color standards. The actual color standards are kept at the National Institute of Standards in Maryland, just outside of Washington DC. For companies performing contracts with the government where a specification for a certain color is involved, these standards are extremely important.

Color standards insure that paint with a standard color reference number from one company, will precisely match the paint color with the same number from any another company if they use the same paint color reference standard. The US government has paint color numbers for most systems they procure. Descriptions such as "light brown" are not used; only a reference number is specified. The government, industry and aerospace companies use this system to be certain that the color will be correct, so new equipment will match existing equipment.

For color cameras there are precision color reference charts. Color reference charts can be fabricated to include only a portion of the color spectrum of interest required for imaging. Various color charts have been used on spacecraft sent to Mars by NASA for more than 30 years.

Color reference charts balance the primary colors in images, regardless of the actual camera technology used.

Images show that making Mars appear red is more important to the agency, than to use the color reference chart mounted on the spacecraft to calibrate color. Each chart is mounted so it will be visible in the science camera's field of view, when the camera is moved to view the chart. A 30 year old image from Viking (Fig. 6-1) shows a color chart apparently not used for color correction.

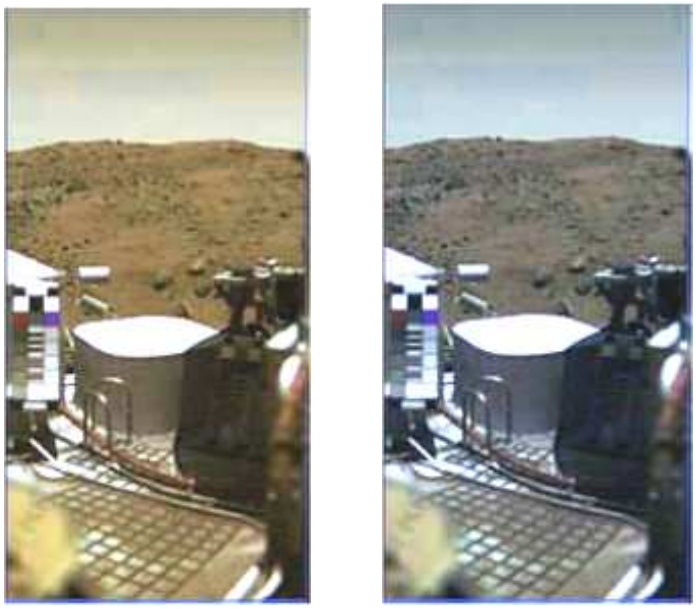

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Fig. 6 – Viking - (1) color reference visible on the left edge of the image. It resembles a vertical piano keyboard. Note the small maroon and violet reference squares near the top of the reference chart, left edge of the picture.
(2) Color corrected image (almost) changes the violet tab to blue, and the sky to blue.

The corrected NASA image (Fig. 6) indicates a color shift was made toward red. *Why* is NASA hiding the true colors of Mars? One reason may be that a blue sky will raise questions about the possibility of an *oxygen-nitrogen atmosphere*. We have shown that a small color shift of the original image drastically changed both the ground and sky colors.

Additional evidence of color tinkering exists. Rovers Spirit and Opportunity have precision color reference tabs. Instead of a vertical scale like Viking, these new tabs are mounted on the edge of

a sundial (see Fig. 7 below.) According to NASA, "colors used for the four tabs were selected as a result of filters used on the camera." However, good science requires the use of a known color reference to calibrate color cameras. We will explore the intentional color shift of these tabs later.

Fig. 7 - Sundial and color reference chart mounted on each Rover

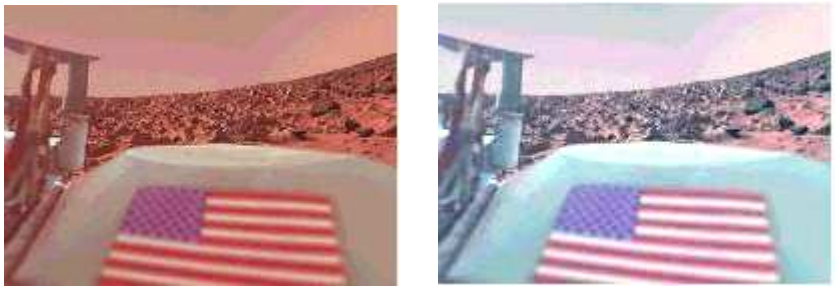

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Fig. 8 – (1) Viking Lander from Mars (NASA) and (2) a partially color corrected image shows blue sky and red, white and blue flag. Full correction for true color is not possible with professional image processing tools.

Above we see the familiar red sky from the 1976 Viking Lander which many are familiar with. Scientists and astronomers apparently have assumed that Mars *must* be red from observations dating back more than 100 years - even though this is not true. From space, earth appears like a big, blue and white marble. Yet if you are standing outside looking out across the countryside, will the blue sky make the ground itself appear blue?

The stars on the flag (Fig. 8) cannot remain blue if the color balance is wrong. Stars will become slightly purple and the white of the flag reddish which is exactly what we see. A small "adjustment" of the image's color balance was apparently before releasing it to the public.

Viking's blue sky became red and the tan soil and rocks turned to reddish brown. This recreates the Mars that everyone knows - even though it's not true.

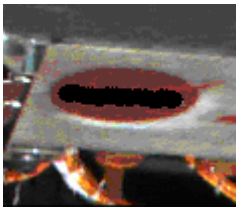


Fig. 9 – Why does NASA's infamous logo appear *red* in this image? (Letters are blacked out to comply with NASA copyright restrictions.)

Keep this color shift in mind as you read on. Almost 30 years have passed since the Viking spacecraft landed on Mars and sent images to earth. If the space agency refuses to correctly adjust the color of Mars images after three decades, will it ever happen? This type of voodoo-science is an abomination in the eyes of any competent and honest engineer or scientist. Tinkering presents future manned Mars missions with a big problem. Altering the color of images toward the red spectrum will result in deep red astronaut's faces. How will the agency explain that away when the public will demand accurate color? The astronauts should be far enough from the sun that dark sunshields will not be required, as they are on the moon or in orbit. We should be able to see their faces.

In fact, we can see NASA even sacrificed the color of their logo (Fig. 9.) Why would NASA release an image of their logo which isn't blue? All their logo styles have *always* been sky blue since the sixties. These altered images would make any self-respecting scientist to shake their head in disgust. Why must we believe Mars is red? Blue and red are at opposite ends of the visible color spectrum as dictated by the laws of physics! These are *not* 'minor' color adjustments they have made, but major shifts *to make certain Mars appears red.* But even more evidence exists as we shall see.

Next, let us examine the live NASA conference aired on the NASA channel (Fig. 10 below) and *see what the color of Mars really is*. You can see that the color of this video frame from the NASA network is correct. We can clearly see that panel members have normal skin color, so this isn't a trick color shift from the studio, frame-grabber or television.

In the video and television industry it's commonly known that skin color is the most critical of all color adjustments. If you ever made a small change to the tint adjustment on your color television, skin colors will change over the range from pink to green. Yet the other colors on the screen will change very little. Incredibly, nothing was said by NASA panel members on the air about the blue sky color in Fig. 10. On-camera people in television studios usually have monitors to see themselves while on the air, and they should have noticed this. The director apparently noticed it, because the true color of Mars was on the screen for just a few seconds. Then the very same image changed back to the traditional reddish one. The question is – have the controllers at NASA hidden this fact from their very own scientists? Or are they also in on the secret? Most people don't know that NASA internally has a full range of security classifications – including top secret. And like the military, clearance levels are on a "need to know" basis.

What answer does the agency provide when asked about the true colors on Mars? Here was their answer, by one scientist 30 years after Viking: "It's very hard to get the colors right when imaging Mars." That came from one of their expert scientists on-air, in another press conference.

Fig. 10 – NASA press conference shows true Mars color (this was aired on the NASA channel.) If the overall image color was incorrect, skin tones would also be off normal but are not. Is Mars really the "red planet?"

A blue sky creates a *very big problem* for the agency. A blue sky is caused by Raleigh scattering in the presence of nitrogen and oxygen. Oxygen is needed for organisms to generate methane. Methane was detected by the European Space Agency's Mars Mission. *These three gases indicate a high probability of life, and NASA would have to admit life-forms may exist on the planet.* Scientists know that living cells and higher life-forms create most of the methane found above ground on the earth. Yet Mars' atmosphere is 1/100 that of earth's. Therefore, a Martian blue sky would have 1/100 the "blue color" of earth's sky. We don't see this in Fig. 10. Bacteria

require water to live and will explode at this very low air pressure, which quickly turns water to vapor. How can methane be found in orbit? Confused yet? We'll come back to this later.

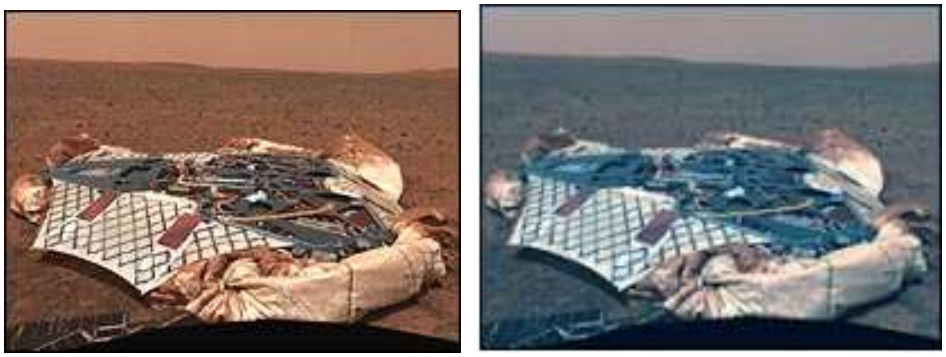
1 2 3

Fig. 11 - Sundial on earth Mars calibration Image Mars panoramic camera
Photos: Cornell/JPL/NASA

Let us return to the color problem. The sundial (Fig. 11-1) is to be used as a color reference. It is mounted on both rovers, Spirit and Opportunity. Color tabs were mounted on four positions of the sundial, and were specially selected on earth *before* installation on each rover. Cornell and other scientists believed that NASA would use these color tabs to obtain true color images from Mars. Images on Mars are usually taken through different color filters on the rover cameras, and are changed frequently by JPL-NASA. The reason for almost *always* filtering Mars images has never been fully explained. Note the discrepancy (Fig. 11-3) with the actual color of the tabs (Fig. 11-1, 2.) The blue color chip at the 5 o'clock position (Fig. 11-3) has shifted across the spectrum to reddish-orange. This matches the same color shift as the NASA logo (Fig. 9.) The color shift moved everything in the image toward the red spectrum, far past green into the middle of the spectrum.

NASA employs capable imaging scientists who are responsible for the quality of everything we see from Mars. Since they must be aware of this color shift, why have they not corrected it after 30 years of missions to Mars? *Thirty years of images prove they must know the sky is blue.*

Why is a blue sky so important? It shows that the atmosphere is far denser than what we have been led to believe. And, an atmosphere can make the presence of life on Mars today a real possibility.



1 2

Fig.12 – (1) Landing vehicle NASA color for Spirit rover. (2) An attempt to color-correct for excess red that cannot be properly compensated. This image has an almost complete lack of green, a primary color.
(2) Unsuccessful attempt to create a more accurately balanced color image. Again, good color correction cannot be achieved because of a severe lack of green. As with many other images from the agency, a professional image processing tool could not obtain the correct color.

What can earth life tell us about the variety of life that might exist on Mars?

As noted earlier, the European Space Agency's vehicle which has orbited Mars, has detected the presence of methane. This gas is generated by living organisms on earth for bacteria to the largest animals. Waste from humans and animals also generate large volumes of methane. Although methane can be generated deep underground, life-forms are known to create most of it.

We know that life can thrive under incredibly harsh conditions. Five miles down in the ocean, seawater has a pressure of more than 2,000 pounds per square inch. In that region there are tall chimneys known as "black smokers." These structures produce superheated black sea water (hence the name) at a temperature of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Even at this temperature, a wide variety of aquatic life abundantly thrives in the temperature gradient between the superheated seawater and the sub-freezing ocean water around these smokers. There is little known about the black smokers' internal pressures and the mechanism that creates these structures. Some believe that hot volcanic gas originates from deep in the earth's crust, to generate superheated black water (black smoke.) It is logical that the pressure *under* the sea floor must exceed the seawater pressure *on* the sea floor, in order for any material to discharge into the ocean.

We know that life can thrive in the incredibly hostile, dark high pressure environment at the bottom of the ocean. Who could categorically state that no life can survive in the Martian atmosphere?

When Black smokers were discovered, they forced scientists to revise many theories about where and how life can survive. Why does food still spoil after a few months in your freezer? Extreme cold doesn't stop bacteria growth. Bacteria growth slows down in your freezer, but does not stop completely. This is why ordinary 38°F. refrigeration only preserves food a few days longer than at room temperature. Food still degrades and will spoil in your freezer after a few months, contrary to common belief that it can last a year or longer.

Life-forms that survive in a vacuum

Life can evolve to survive virtually anywhere. Prions are now thought to be the root cause of Crutchfeld Jacob's disease (pronounced "cruch-feld yah-cubs".) This is believed to be related to mad cow disease known as BSE, or Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis. "Bovine" relates to the cattle species, and the term "spongiform" refers to changing the brain into a spongy mass. Encephalitis is a brain-related infection. Prion infections are always 100% fatal. There are no known drugs at present which can stop prion replication. An autopsy and certain types of brain scans will verify the presence of prions. Very slowly progressing over many years, BSE and CJD result in death. Prions are deformed protein rods of unknown origin, and have been proven to survive the harsh vacuum of space using environmental chamber tests. These proteins do not need water to survive. In space, bacteria will burst and viruses quickly disintegrate. However, prions survive a perfect vacuum and temperatures up to 1,000°F. This is more than twice as hot as an object in space will become when at a sufficient distance from the sun, such as the orbital distances of the Earth and moon.

Why are prions important? *Because it is possible Mars has prions*. None of the spacecraft to date have tested the planet for the presence of prions. No one knows how long these proteins can stay viable (or infectious) in the Martian environment. Prions are not a bacteria or a virus. These proteins do not have the environmental susceptibility of viruses and bacteria. Mutating viruses were thought to be the most lethal of all pathogens, until prions were discovered. Scientists know

prions can take 10 years or more after the original infection to manifest their symptoms in people. The source of prions is usually meat-based food products. We know little about all the life forms that Mars may have or did have. Prions are the perfect life-form to survive in space, and may survive the destruction caused by a collision with an asteroid. We can conclude that it is a very real possibility the "red" planet has prions.

Some pointers for reviewing images in the following chapters

While reviewing the images in the following chapters, keep in mind that the objects you will see are probably many thousands of years old. Or, perhaps they are even older. They have been lying exposed on the surface for a very long time, and show the effects of time and the unique weatherization effects of the planet.

Whether artificially made or natural in origin, to date no one knows exactly how organic or inorganic material on Mars turns into rock or a fossil. No model or archeological data exists (as of this writing) to provide a viable aging or erosion theory for objects lying on the planet. If NASA had sent just one rover to the area where one of the Viking or Surveyor spacecraft are still standing on the planet, they could observe the effects of 30 years of aging on earth metals and other materials earlier space vehicles were constructed of. It would have provided volumes of information to us about the erosion, dusting, weathering and aging process. It's possible that aging and weathering effects vary widely, depending on the geographical location.

Keep in mind as you read the following chapters that often it is not always obvious what the objects actually are, or what function they might have served another race in the past. There is always the possibility that these artifacts originated from earth by space travelers who went to the planet, from our future into Mars' past to settle there. One artifact with handwritten numbers on it may provide evidence of this. This will be presented later in this book.

Chapter 4
Fossils, Blocks and Cubes

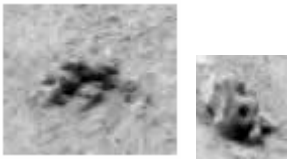
There appears to be considerable evidence that buildings once existed in Gusev Crater. To support the theory we need to find evidence of ancient structures. Since these structures do not appear to be present in Gusev crater today, then we should consider what materials that buildings on Mars might have been constructed of. On earth, almost everything one can imagine has been used to construct buildings. A partial list includes stone blocks, trees, bricks, steel, aluminum, wood of all shapes and kinds, glass, recycled plastics, bamboo and even sod on the prairies. In recent years enterprising people have used old car tires filled with dirt, and bottles and cans.

We must be open to the idea that almost anything found on the planet's surface could be used for building materials, when our time comes to colonize the planet. It would also seem logical that any beings living on the planet long ago would have constructed their buildings from any material that was readily available. Thousands of images have shown us there is an endless supply of rocks of all sizes on Mars. I will state that the strong possibility of buildings present on Mars in the past became an unavoidable possibility, after looking at countless images of neatly formed blocks and bricks lying on the ground. This was completely unexpected.

Images of what appear to be buildings still standing on another area of the planet are covered later in this book. The blackened surfaces of rocks and ground material provides strong evidence of a very large explosion in the ancient past over Gusev crater. Another question arises here – if Gusev was the lake that NASA claims, why would thousands of rocks *and the soil* still be blackened? And, why wouldn't the water have washed the rocks almost free of carbon deposits, or leaching change their color to that of local minerals? The blacked surface on one side of the blocks and rocks, which if found to be *carbon* raises additional questions about life, the atmosphere and what exploded there long ago to deposit the carbon.

As you review these images, you will soon notice that holes or features are often visible in pairs. The reason for this is unknown, even though symmetry like this rarely happens in nature. One might consider that perhaps some of these features are from metal rods or other fasteners used to

hold them together, to construct a building or some other structure. These objects are probably far older than we can imagine. Clearly most of the objects in this chapter were made by an unknown race. Other formations may have occurred in a way similar to the way fossils are formed. On earth, a manufactured part lying outside in the elements will not last very long in terms of geologic time, but rocks or soil can survive for millennia.



1 2

Fig. 13 - SOL51 – (1) a crosshatch-like pattern and (2) a cube-shaped rock with dark features on each side which appear to be holes

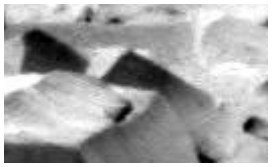


Fig. 14 - SOL61 – Rock with squared corners

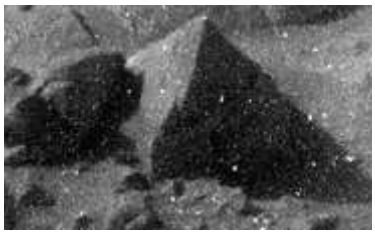
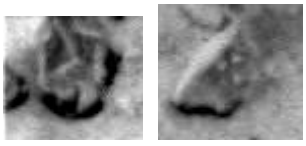


Fig. 15 - SOL80 – Corner of a block with a sharp, square corner



1 2

Fig. 16 -SOL104

(1) Nearly perfect triangular pattern

(2) A three-featured pattern

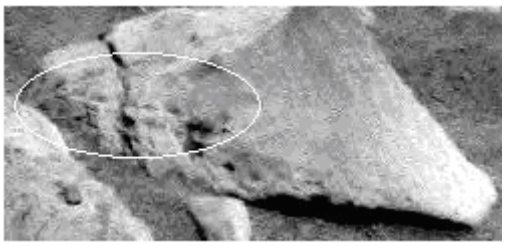
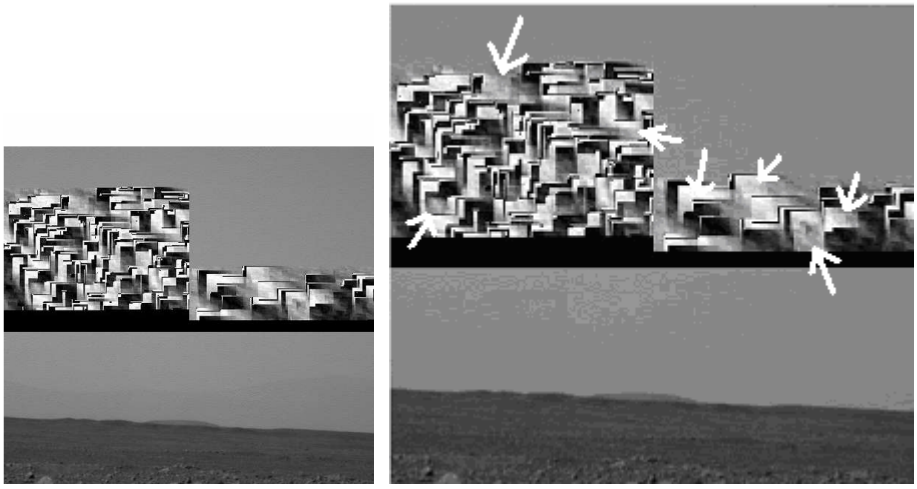
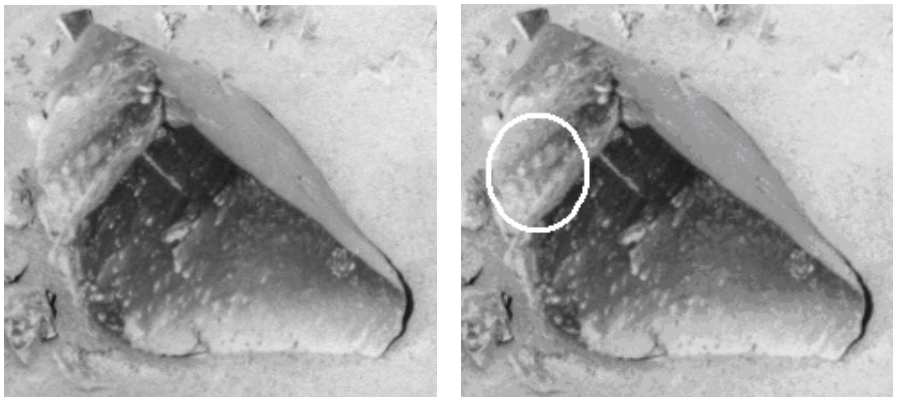


Fig. 17 - SOL104 – Evenly spaced dashed line across the object (circled.)



1 2

Fig. 18 - SOL104 – (1) Scrambled image data in the sky. This highly unusual pattern was not found in any other image. Upon close examination it appears something was present in the sky (2, white arrows.) Note the slightly lighter area of the sky which is visible around the bottom black edge of the scrambled image. This area was brought out by sharpening the image.



1 2

Fig. 19 - SOL105a – (1) Square sharp corners on a block with perfectly flat sides. (2) This block also has several evenly spaced parallel lines on its top left edge. It appears to about twice the size of an ordinary brick.

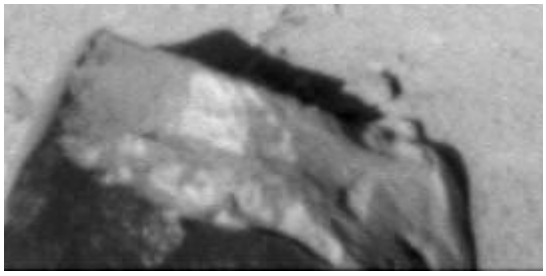
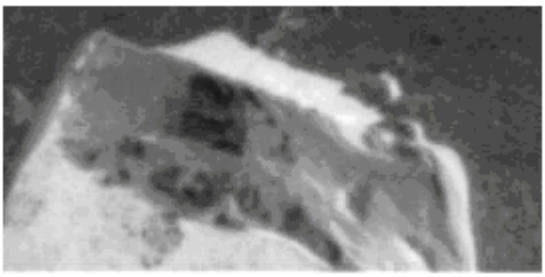
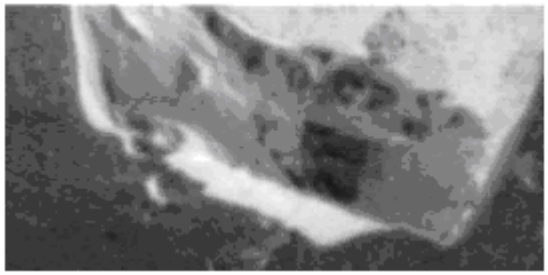


Fig. 20a – SOL105b – Original image of a block which appears to have characters





1 2

Fig. 20b – SOL105b
(1) Fig. 20a with a slight contrast change and pallet inversion improves image clarity.
(2) Rotated upside down. Is it possible for erosion or nature to form a printed row of evenly formed characters on the same rock?

Fig. 21 - SOL106 – curved object rock with a square cavity underneath. It appears that each end is slightly off the ground, as indicated by the shadows.

In the upper left corner is a hemispheric rock with two dark parallel vertical marks or indentations. This rock appears to have been broken in half, since the side facing the camera is almost flat, and the top has a convex shape.

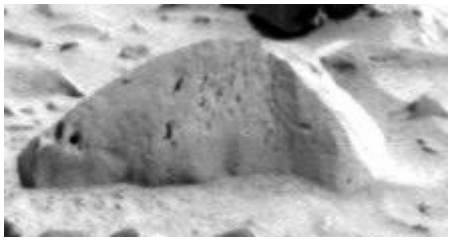


Fig. 22 - SOL106 – (Center-left) rock has two vertical rectangular marks or slots, each about the same size. Again, note how again these are in pairs as are two other dark features. This rock is very similar to Fig. 21, although it is not the same object. How could nature form slots and holes in pairs in such abundance on Mars? There are many other examples of this phenomenon.

1 2 3

Fig. 23 – SOL106
(1) Geometric design visible on a rock from SOL106.
(2) Enlargement reveals slightly stepped square area near the center
(3) Circular and square areas outlined

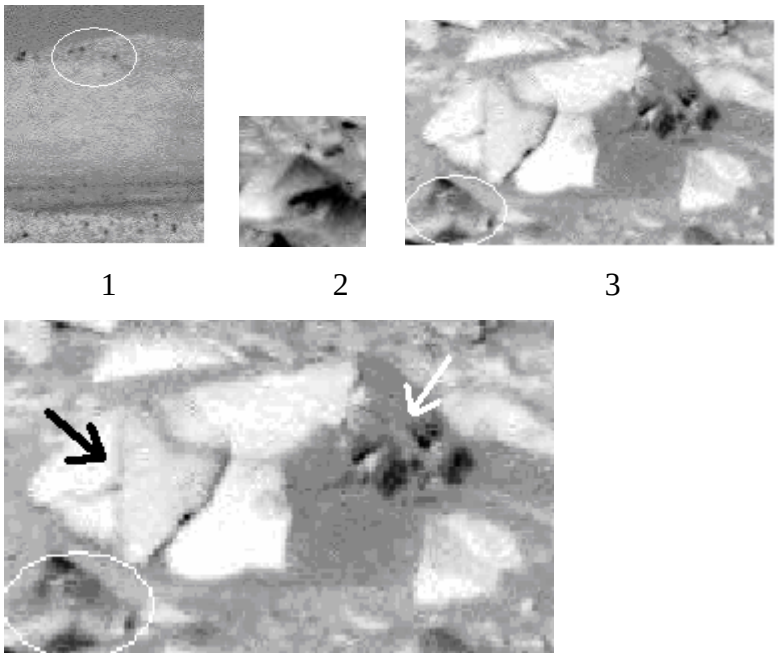
Fig. 24 - SOL106 – A cube-like block near left side of the image on a steep hill. Lower right corner of image shows an unusual keyhole-shaped dark pattern on another rock. Note straight edges are common to both rocks.

Fig. 25 - SOL106 – Rocks with square corners and U-shaped outlines. Object in upper right corner has two right angles. These may be just a few of the many fossilized remains of ancient mechanical objects.

1 2

Fig. 26 - SOL110 – (1) object with a triangular hole pattern (circled black.)
(2) A pair of identical holes or features in a very small object

Fig. 27 - SOL122 – This appears to be a brick-like object with straight flat surfaces. On earth there are rock strata that form with parallel sides. We usually don't see brick-like blocks like this laying on the earth's surface, separated from the strata that form them.



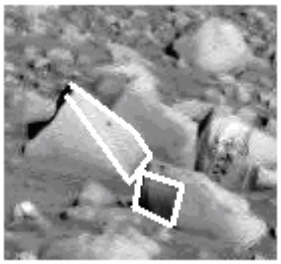
1 2 3

4

Fig. 28 - SOL127
(1) Mountain in the distance with dark objects (circled). From this distance, these features appear to be quite large, and may be buildings, caves or openings.
(2) Original size image of cube-like block buried on one corner.
(3) Original sized image showing a triangular object in the lower left corner (circled white) possibly with holes in each corner.
(4) Unknown object with two identical features visible on the larger object. (Black arrow) diagonal line visible on the left side of the image traversing corner to corner. (White arrow) shows two nearly identical dark protruded objects. Sharpening was not possible.

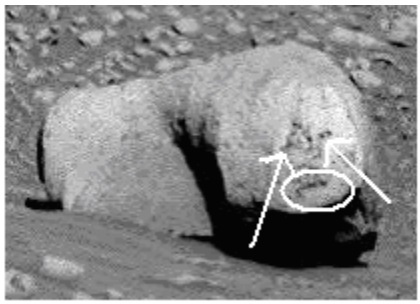
1 2 3 4 5

Fig. 29 -SOL133 – (1-4) Rectangular square cornered objects or perhaps fragments of building blocks. If a rectangular or cube shaped block was blown from a building by a great explosion, some portion of the block or even all of it might remain intact.
(4) We can clearly see a white line pentagon-shaped outline on the top right side. It also shows at least two holes toward the rear on top.
(5) This appears to be a nearly perfect triangular block.



1 2

Fig. 30 -SOL133
(1) An interesting rock with a smooth, chisel-shaped end. Note the hole or mark near the top inside the white U-shaped white outline.
(2) A square flat recess is present in another nearby rock (see square white outline.)

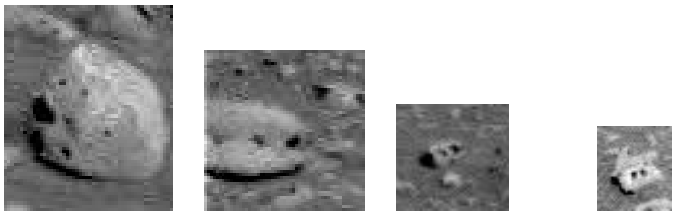


1 2

Fig. 31 - SOL144
(1) Note the flat end of this rock facing the camera, which has a rounded 90 degree turn in its center.
(2)Three horizontal slot-like features are shown in the notated image. The outside shape is similar to pillow lava from volcanoes on earth.

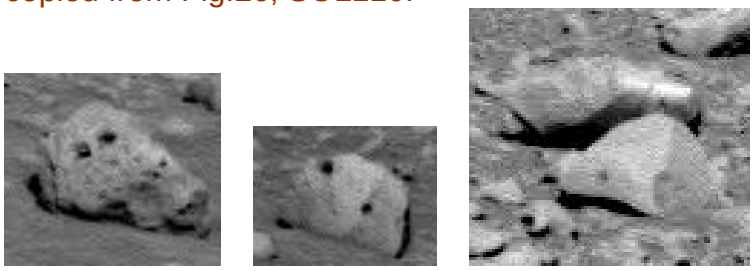
1 2 3

Fig. 32 - SOL144
(1) Triangular hole pattern in a symmetrically shaped rock or object
(2) Corner fragment of a possible block
(3) Several round identical holes or indentations in an object



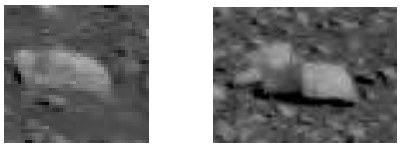
1 2 3 4

Fig. 33 - SOL144
(1) Spaced holes with a pattern
(2) Rock or object in center is cropped on the left edge by the video frame. This also has three evenly spaced holes, all aligned in one groove.
(3) Two holes side by side in a tiny object (original size.) Compare this artifact to (4), copied from Fig.26, SOL110.



1 2 3

Fig. 34 - SOL144
(1) Shows square holes or indentations
(2) Holes or dark features appear to be on line with raised edges on the rock. This also eliminates these objects as noise artifacts. One hole is square.
(3) Possibly cylindrical object in the background which appears to have a polished surface. Sunlight appears to be reflecting off this surface. Broken left end may show the cylindrical shape of the partially hidden right end.



1 2

Fig. 35 - SOL144
(1) Square-shaped rock with a raised center section
(2) Square, tablet-like rock or object.

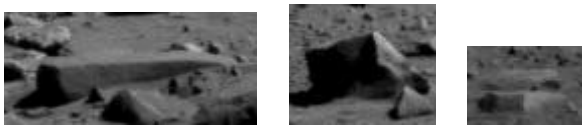


Fig. 36 - SOL145 – Rectangular block-like objects of various sizes

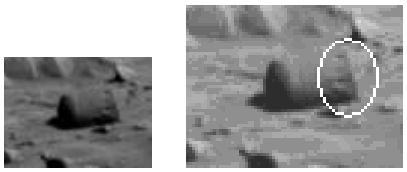


Fig. 37 - SOL145 – Small parallel horizontal grooves on this object's right end (circled white in the enlarged image, right.)

Fig. 38 - SOL145 - This object appears be hollow on the right end, or it may just be a recess brought out by the sun's shadows.

1 2 3 4 5

Fig. 39 - SOL148
(1) Circular rock with two parallel faces on the top and bottom and (2 through 5) more right-angled corners that may also be blocks

1 2 3

Fig. 40 - SOL150
(1) Rectangular shaped block similar to Fig. 38
(2) Original image
(3) Magnified/sharpened image of an object which appears to be "clamped."

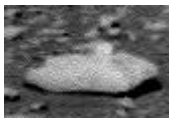
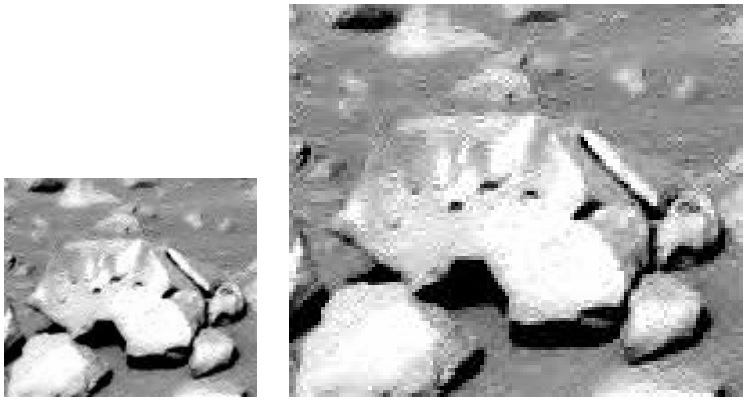
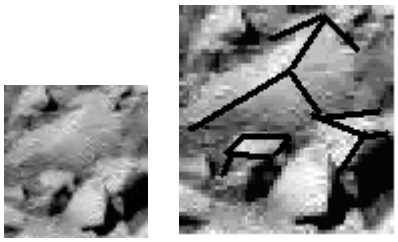


Fig. 41 - SOL150 – Pillow-shaped rock with a cube-like rock sitting on top



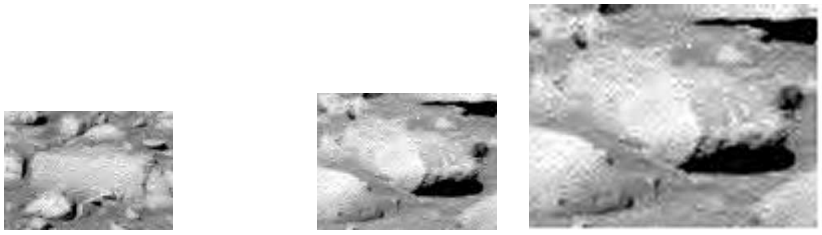
1 2

Fig. 42 - SOL152
(1) Original image of half-hexagonal shaped solid object with polygonal cavity underneath. Cavity shape underneath follows outside edges.
(2) Visible toward the upper right corner is another slab-like object which appears to be quite flat and separate from the center rock. This may also be a fossil.



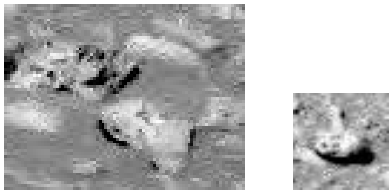
1 2

Fig. 43 - SOL152
(1) Large white rectangular block visible in the background with at least two cubes in the bottom right corner.
(2) Enlargement with black lines improves visibility of corners.



1 2 3

Fig. 44 - SOL152
(1) Rectangular block
(2) Original size rock with double-tapered or chisel-shaped end
(3) Evenly spaced grooves in the end of the rock. In the lower left corner, are several dark slightly *protruding* features arranged in a triangular pattern.

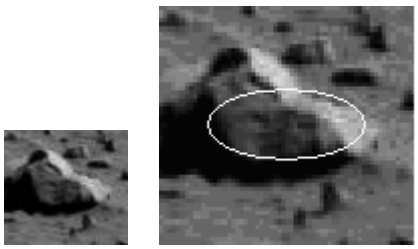


1 2

Fig. 45 - SOL152
(1) More pairs of holes (upper left corner and center)
(2) Circular protrusions on the end of another object. This image could not be enlarged without losing clarity as a result of the considerable distance to the camera.

1 2 3

Fig. 46 - SOL154
(1) Flattened, hexagonal shaped end
(2) Hexagonal or octagonal hole inside a larger square impression (original size)
(3) It appears that something was impressed into the rock when it was soft. This rock is a "negative" impression of the original object. The two raised bumps (3, circled in white) are negative impressions created by the original object which is no longer present.



1 2

Fig. 47 - SOL154
(1) Two horizontal slot-like indentations
(2) Slots nlarged and circled

Fig. 48 - SOL154 – Another cube-like block

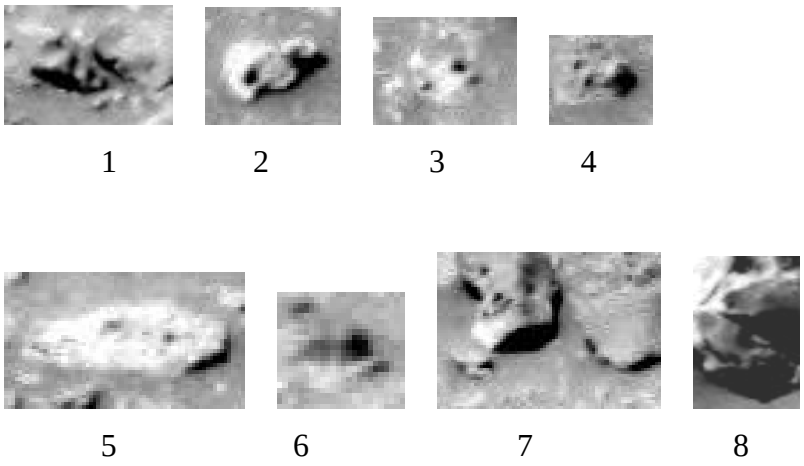


Fig. 49 - SOL156
(1) Object has evenly spaced, parallel features and may be a fossil.
(2-8) Hole pairs in other nearby rocks.
(7) This object has an interesting *raised* hole on the top surface with a barely discernable raised polygon shape around the hole, possible square.

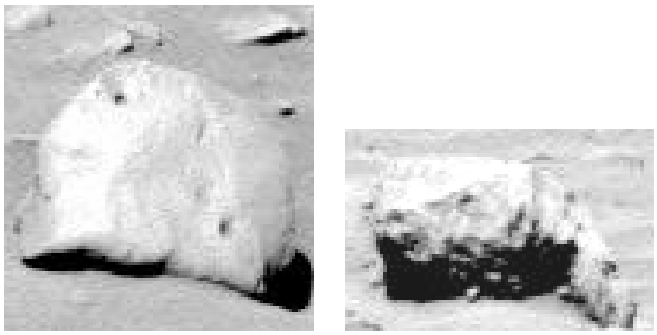


Fig. 50 - SOL161 – Additional objects with pairs of holes

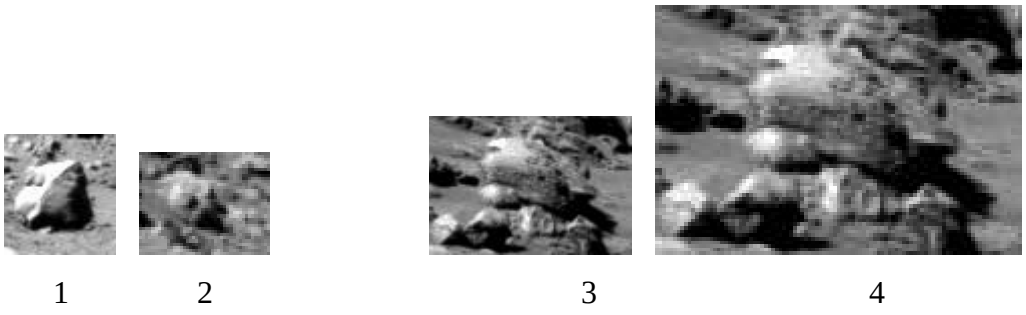
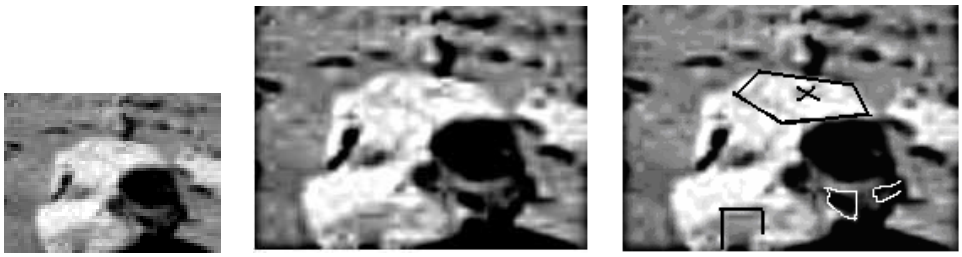


Fig. 51 - SOL163
(1, 2) Two raised features on two different rocks, on a hill up above the rover.
(3, 4) An unusual collection of objects not found elsewhere with evenly spaced features. Note horizontal object at bottom of image with evenly spaced features.



1 2 3

Fig. 52 - SOL163
(1) Top of object has a *pentagon shape* with openings or recesses in the side and a cross-like mark on the top surface
(2) Enlarged and slightly sharpened image
(3) Outlines of several polygons shown

1 2 3

Fig. 53 - SOL168
(1) Two hole pair patterns which appear recessed
(2) Four holes evenly spaced (center-right)
(3) More holes and a polygon object (lower left corner.)

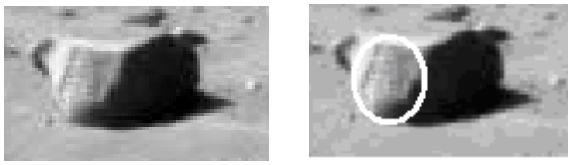
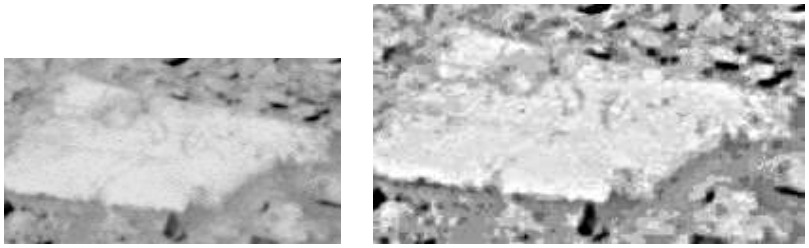


Fig. 54 - SOL168 – Another rectangular block with fine, parallel horizontal grooves.



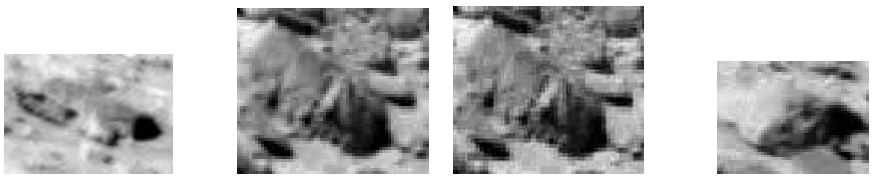
1 2

Fig. 55 - SOL214 – (1) Barely visible writing-like patterns on a block. Snails can leave impressions like this in the mud. It has the illusion of being overhead because of its shape, but it is flush with the ground. (2) Sharpened image reveals additional details.

1 2 3

Fig. 56 - SOL214
(1) Another pair of holes
(2) Another object appears to have several dark holes or features; each one is almost exactly equidistant from the other
(3) Sharpened image shows evenly spaced holes and other details.

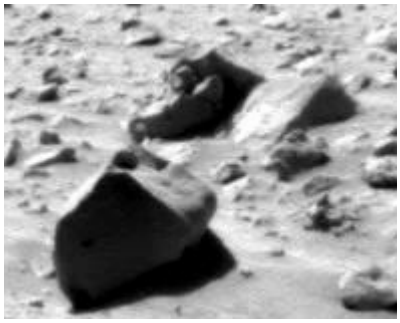
Fig. 57 - SOL227 – Cube-like rock with parallel sides and perfectly square corners



1 2 3 4

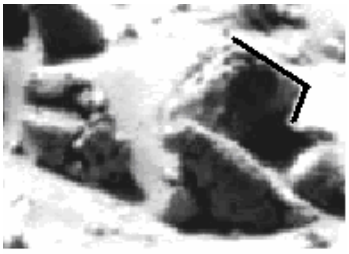
Fig. 58 - SOL284
(1) Hole pair upon a hill in the distance
(2) Evenly spaced features in a rock appear to show something was there
(3) Sharpened image brings out some additional features
(4) Another pair of holes.

Fig. 59 - SOL284 – Possible fossilized organic material



1 2

Fig. 60 - SOL293
(1) Blocks embedded on the surface
(2) A rectangular block embedded in the ground



1 2

Fig. 61 - SOL293
(1) Cube-like block which may be laying its side
(2) Corner outlined of the same block

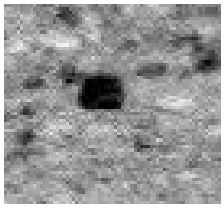
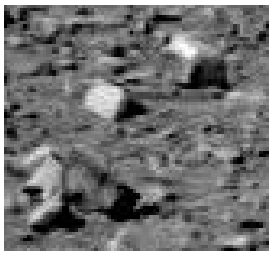


Fig. 62 - SOL295 – Black, square opening or rock estimated to be about 100ft. from the camera in the distance



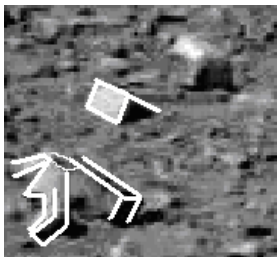


Fig .63 - SOL307 – Two cube-like blocks in the center and top of the image. Is there a mechanical object in the lower left corner with angled corners and straight sides?

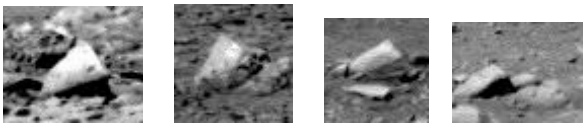
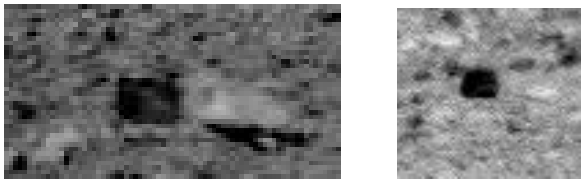


Fig. 64 - SOL307 – These rectangular blocks were further from the camera than the objects in Fig. 63 above. Note how all these blocks are all tilted the same way, and all have square corners.



1 2

Fig. 65 - SOL307
(1) Dark square object. Although similar to Fig. 62 copied above (2,) object in (1) is a different object as surrounding terrain is different. (1) An object to the right of the dark square is present in (1) which is not present in image (2) shows these are different objects.

Fig. 67 - SOL307 – Left side has a pentagon shape, with a line of three evenly spaced features or holes along the top right edge

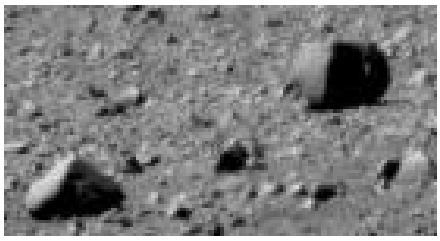
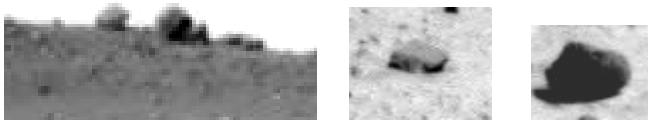
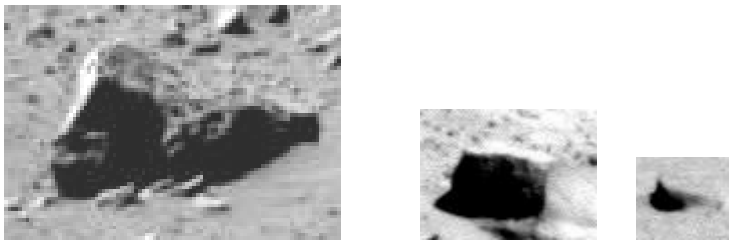


Fig. 68 - SOL316 – Cube-like blocks some distance up the hill from the Rover



1 2 3

Fig. 69 - SOL316
(1) Massive cube-shaped blocks high up the hill from the Rover. These cubes weigh several tons, and are standing balanced on one corner.
(2) Another block not far from the rover.
(3) A dark object apparently having at least one square side.



1 2 3

Fig. 70 - SOL316
(1) Cube with two grooved lines visible on its top surface.
(2) Block
(3) Brick-shaped object

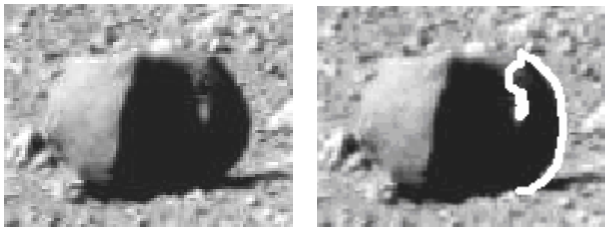


Fig. 71 - SOL318 – Curved, dark outline on the back side of this rectangular block. No known close-ups were made of this object. Since the shadow side is saturated to black, little can be done to enhance this image.

Fig. 72 - SOL329 – Massive cube-like blocks sitting on one corner in the distance, upon the craters rim

1 2 3

Fig. 73 - SOL329
(1) Rectangular block some distance away from the rover
(2, 3) Other possible blocks and cubes nearby

1 2

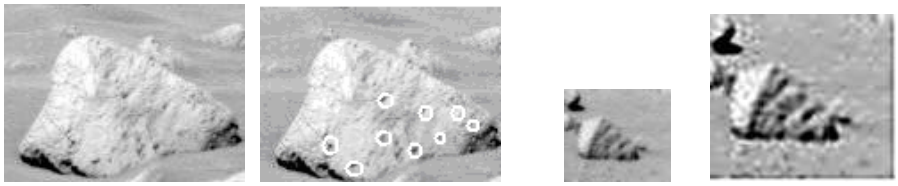
Fig. 74 - SOL330
(1) Tombstone-shaped objects in the distance on the crater's rim
(2) Sharpened image reveals raised edges on object in upper left corner

Fig. 75 - SOL331 – Two different images of rectangular and cube-like blocks

Fig. 76 - SOL331 – Tiny black circle and a set of holes in the end of a rectangular block

1 2

Fig. 77 - SOL331
(1) Semicircular black end on an object
(2) Evenly spaced finger-like protrusions could be fossils. These are two different objects, as surrounding rocks are different.

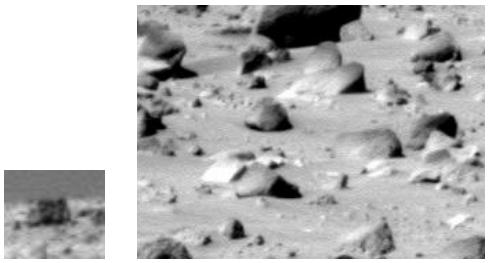


1 2 3 4

Fig. 78 - SOL331 – (1) Evenly spaced indentations (2) white circles added to outline holes and (3, 4) another rock with a square top and parallel curved lines with features.

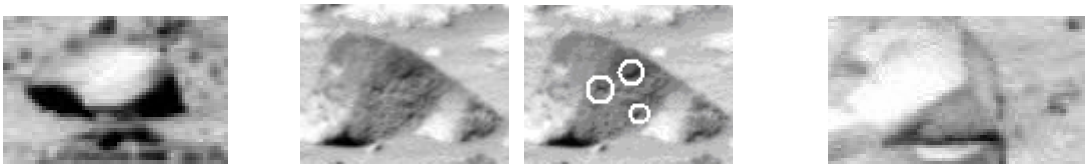
1 2

Fig. 79 - SOL344
(1) Close-up of a square cornered block fragment.
(2) Sharpened image reveals a very flat surface



1 2

Fig. 80 - SOL347
(1) Large block high up on the crater's rim.
(2) Several square cornered blocks protruding from the ground, all sitting at almost the same angle.



1 2 3 4

Fig. 81 - SOL347
(1) Stepped block and (2, 3) image has three slotted features and (4) another brick-like block.

1 2

Fig. 82 - SOL347
(1) A square ended block protruding from ground.
(2) Note the diagonal crack or seam.

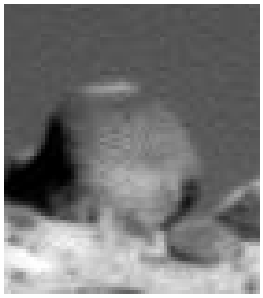


Fig. 83 - SOL 347 – Massive cube-like block up on a hill, possibly on the crater's rim.

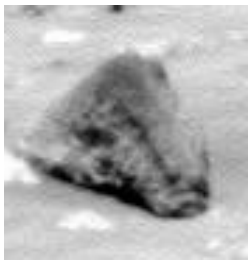


Fig. 84 - SOL347 – Could this be a fossil of a plant or animal, or a mechanical artifact? Note the tiny indentations symmetrically placed along a grooved line.

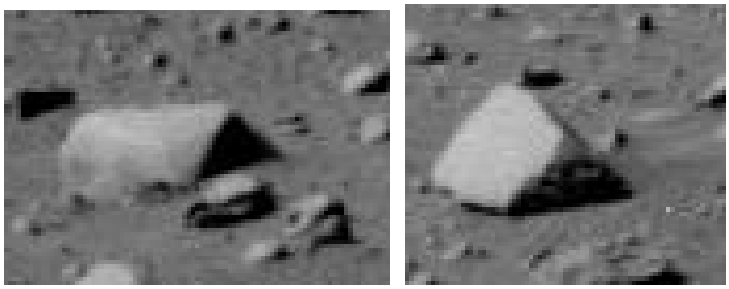
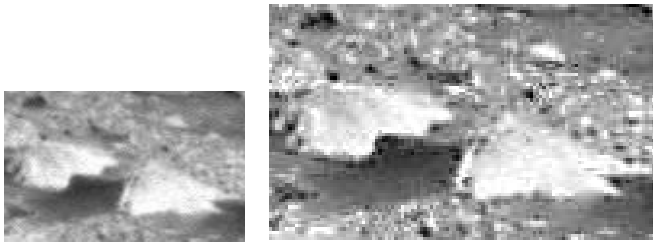


Fig. 85 - SOL365 – More blocks

Fig. 86 - SOL387 – Cube-like rock near the rover



1 2

Fig. 87 - SOL519
(1) Dark, square object lying between two white blocks.
(2) Both block-like objects appear to have a groove around the left end. No additional close-ups were taken of this group.

Fig. 88 - SOL523 – Block with an elongated hole

Chapter 5

Mechanical objects and other unknowns

There are many other objects lying on the planet's surface. These objects are completely unlike anything found on earth, and most are unrecognizable and quite puzzling. The symmetrical and structured appearance is strongly suggestive of artificial origin. Since there is no record of humans have stepped foot on this planet in the past, these objects should not be of earthly origin. The previous chapter provided numerous images of many bricks, blocks, cubes and other objects that may have been part of ancient buildings.

In this chapter we shall look at objects which appear to be of artificial origin. As in the previous chapter, the original image will usually be the left-most or top image. It will be followed by a notated image where helpful. Descriptions are only included with each object to help the reader to understand the image. The captions are based on similarities to earth objects, and only help to describe the object.

Fig. 89 - SOL122 – Mechanical part similar to a control lever or a stirrup

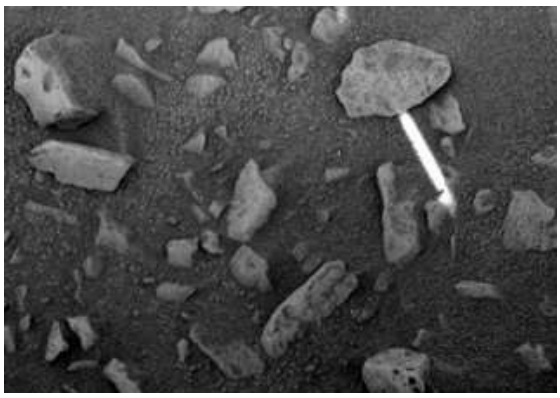


Fig. 90 - 1 - SOL122 – original image showing a strange white line. This mysterious white line not found in any other image.

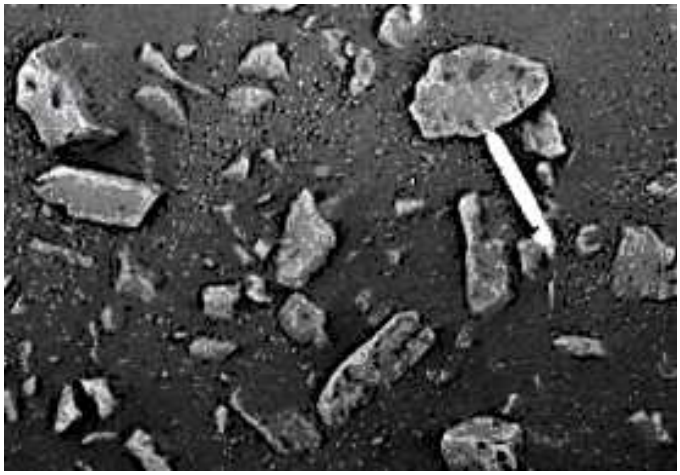


Fig. 90 - 2 – Sharpened image brings out additional details of surrounding area

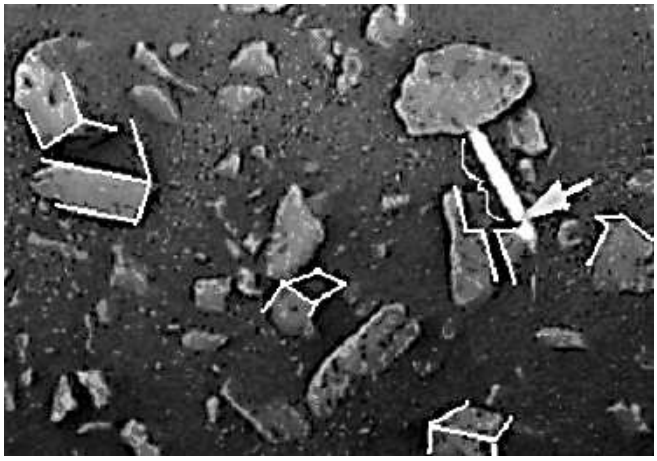


Fig. 90 - 3– At first it appears the white line is a camera reflection or lens flare. What can rule this out is a tiny notched-out dark area at the lower end (see white arrow.) Soil slightly covers the left edge of the line (see **{** in the above image.)

There is another fact which rules out camera reflection. This line clearly begins and ends underneath two rock-like objects. The line may also be made of metal. If it was emitting light horizontally, then light should appear on nearby rocks. This does not occur. Since the white line is saturated white and diagonally oriented, it also rules this out as a JPEG artifact. Light from the sun cannot begin and end underneath two rocks. There is always the possibility that this is a light beam originating from underneath either rock, or it is one edge of a buried metal part.

1 2 3 4 5

Fig. 91 - SOL123
(1, 2) Cross-like object similar in shape to a water pump impeller. Shadows on the ground confirm this is a raised object with four protrusions from a single center.
(3) Original size image
(4, 5) Enlargement: The outline of a perfect one-quarter cut-out. A bowtie-shaped object (outlined in white) is protruding horizontally from this rock.

1 2 3 4

Fig. 92 - SOL125
(1) Original image of an object in the distance
(2) First enlargement without significant pixilation.
(3) Final enlargement which is the best tradeoff for a JPEG image. Triplet of almost identical elongated slots or features are visible on this object.
(4) Object also appears to have a flange-like structure around it (outlined in white.)

1 2

Fig. 93 - SOL133 Source image (top). Object is identified with a white arrow.
(1) Pair of holes and a pointed blade-like protrusion.
(2) Intentionally over-sharpened image. Black arrow shows pointed edge which retained its shape showing how thin it actually is. Shadow on the ground (white arrow) also supports the possibility of a thin, blade-like protrusion. It appears as though a blade is encased. Perhaps the indentations are the remnants of fasteners. Could this be an ancient and unknown form of a knife or scraper tool? Or perhaps it is a fossilized piece of metal, far older than we can imagine since it is encased in rock.

Fig. 94 - SOL135 – Upper left corner of image - could this be part of a mechanism? Note size of the object when compared with Spirit's wheel impression in the soil.

1 2 3

Fig. 95 - SOL141 – (1, 2) Triangular pattern, perhaps a fossil. Compare (1 and 2) to from SOL104 (3, above)

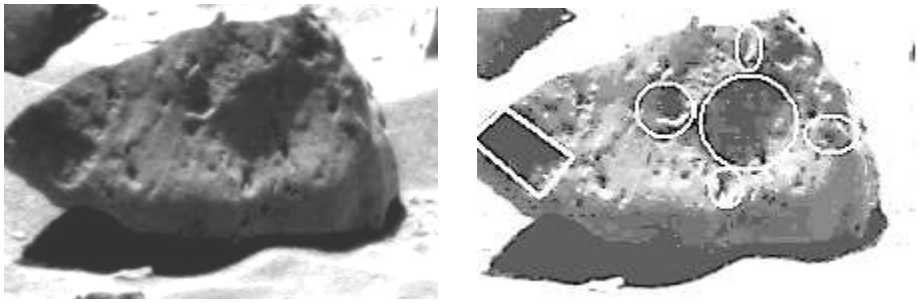


Fig. 96 - SOL141 – Four elongated radial indentations of the *same size* are evenly spaced around one large indentation. Notated and sharpened image shows there is a rectangular shaped impression on the left end (marked by white rectangle.) This shape may have been impressed upon it when it was mud, from an ancient mechanical part.

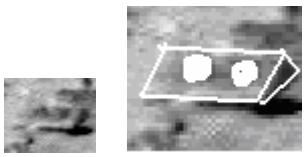


Fig. 97 - SOL149 – Rectangular wedge-shaped object with two indentations or holes. Enlargement shows rear edge is above the ground, as indicated by the shadow under it.

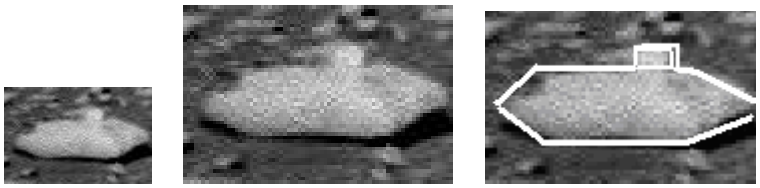


Fig. 98 - SOL150 – A small cube-like object is on the top of the pillow-shaped object. Enlargement and notation shows that based on the angles of the three sides visible here, this object may have six sides. This same object is also included in the previous chapter, as it was difficult to classify.

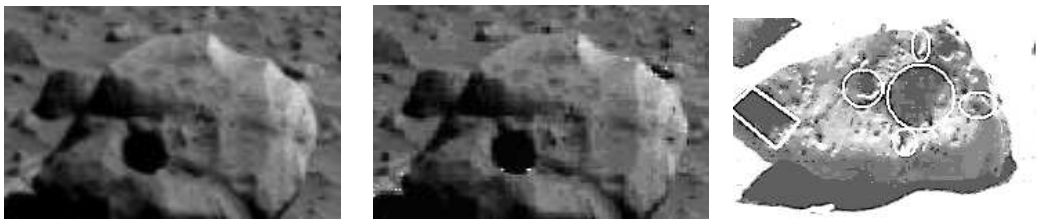


Fig. 99 - SOL154 – (Left) Hexagonal hole in a rock-like object, in what appears to be centered in a square, recessed area. Two cracks can be seen radiating from the corners of the center hole. Note the raised bump near the edge of the hole, and two rough curved indentations on the top edge of the object. This was also included in the previous chapter. (Right) compare to Fig. 96 (SOL141) with a similar impression.

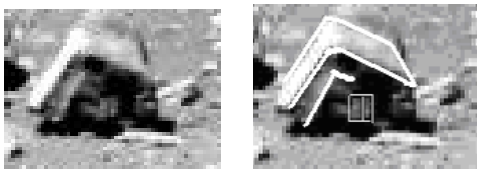
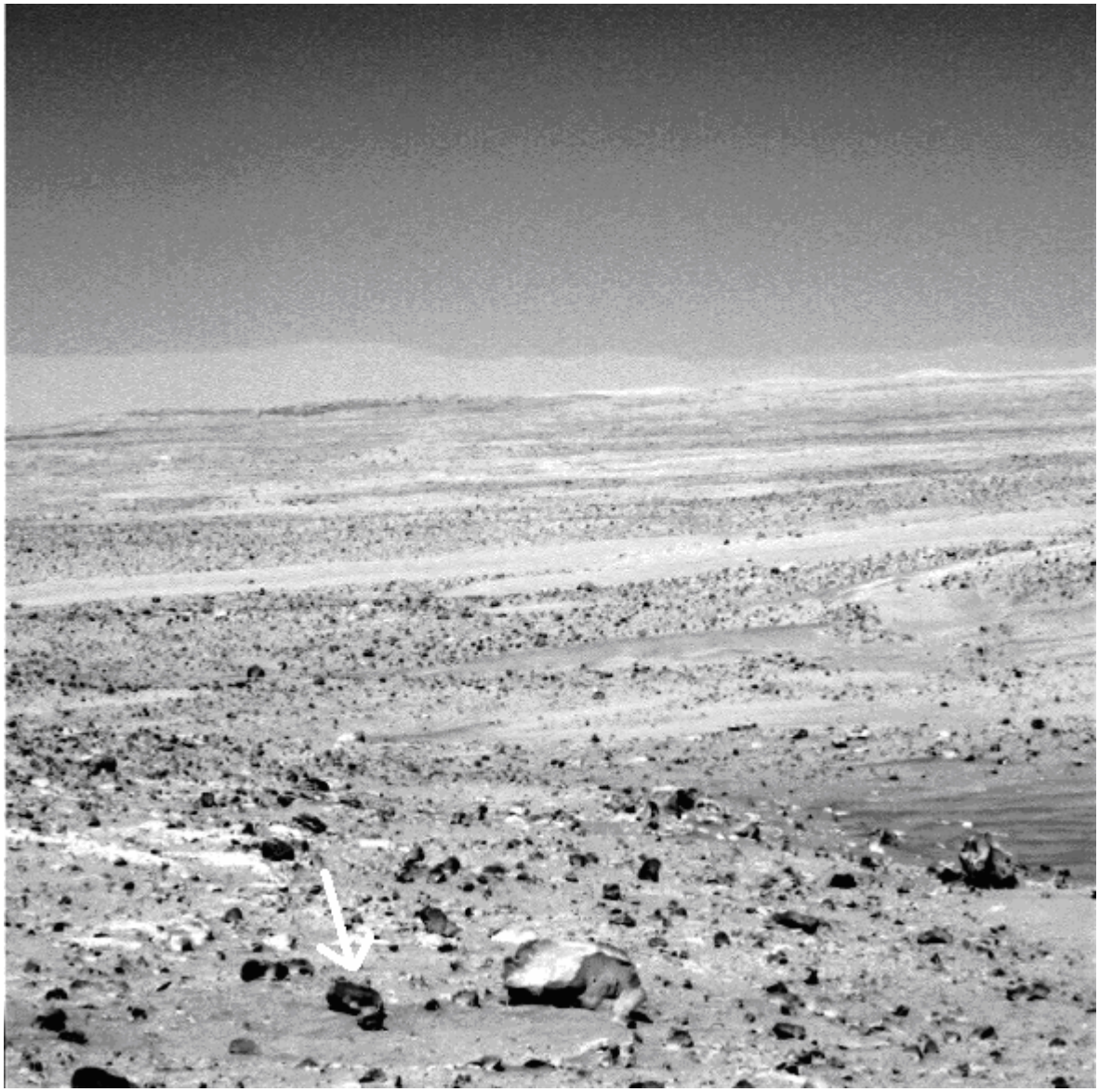
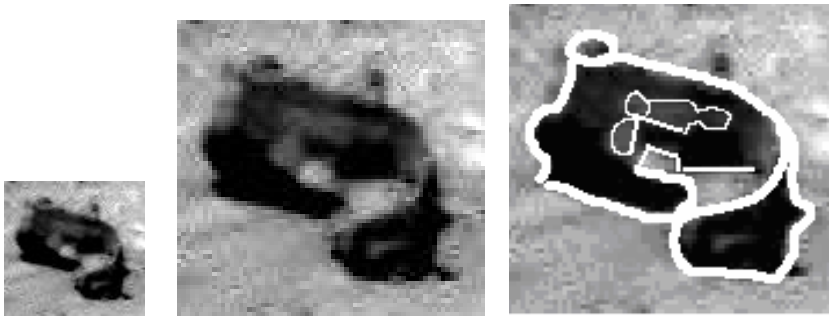


Fig. 100 - SOL154 - What is this object? It appears to be an artificial object with something encasing it. There appears to be a ridge around each end. Square structures are visible on the end near the ground (small fine outlines added to right image.)

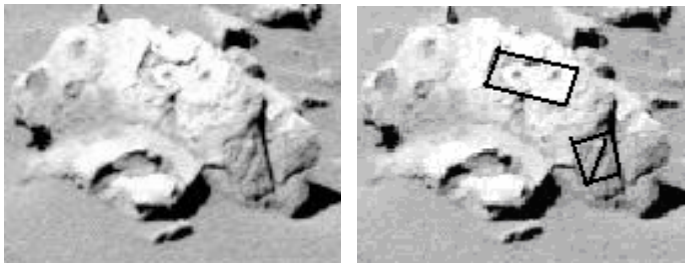
Fig. 101 - SOL154 – A square object with an arrow-like groove





1 2 3

Fig. 102 - SOL161 – Mechanical object (top image, white arrow) is darker than the surrounding soil. (2) Inside edge has an area with a 90 degree angle. (3) Other features highlighted (small white lines.) This is almost certainly a mechanical artifact.



1 2

Fig. 103 - SOL161
(1) Original image. Rock showing a number of inexplicable circular features. It is not believed this rock was sampled by the rover's spectrometer, based on the small size of the circles within the black rectangular area, and a lack of rover tracks nearby. The right end of this object is quite interesting. At first it appears like the digit "**1**." (2) Looking closer one can clearly see a neatly formed rectangular area with a shallow grooved diagonal line (outlined in black).
(2) A second notable feature is a recessed area near the top (horizontal black rectangle) which has a small set of holes. These holes appear to be far smaller than impressions left by the Rover's Mossbauer Spectrometer tool.

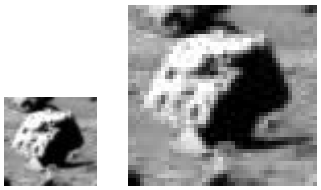


Fig. 104 - SOL163 – A three hole pattern in a square block. It also appears to be standing on one corner, resting on another block embedded in the ground. Another cube-like shape is protruding from the rear. Object appears to be about 4-5ft. tall.

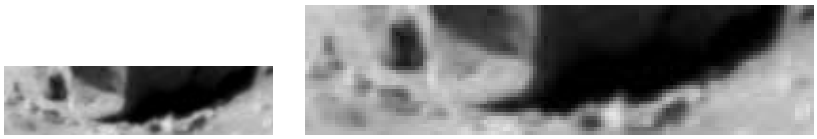


Fig. 105 - SOL168 – The top of this image is missing, as it was at the top edge of the original image. No other close-ups of this object were taken. No other close-up images of this type of object were ever found featuring this type of arched opening.

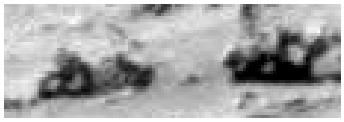


Fig. 106 - SOL195 – Two features on the ends of two objects spaced about one yard apart. Note how similar these are contoured and blackened.

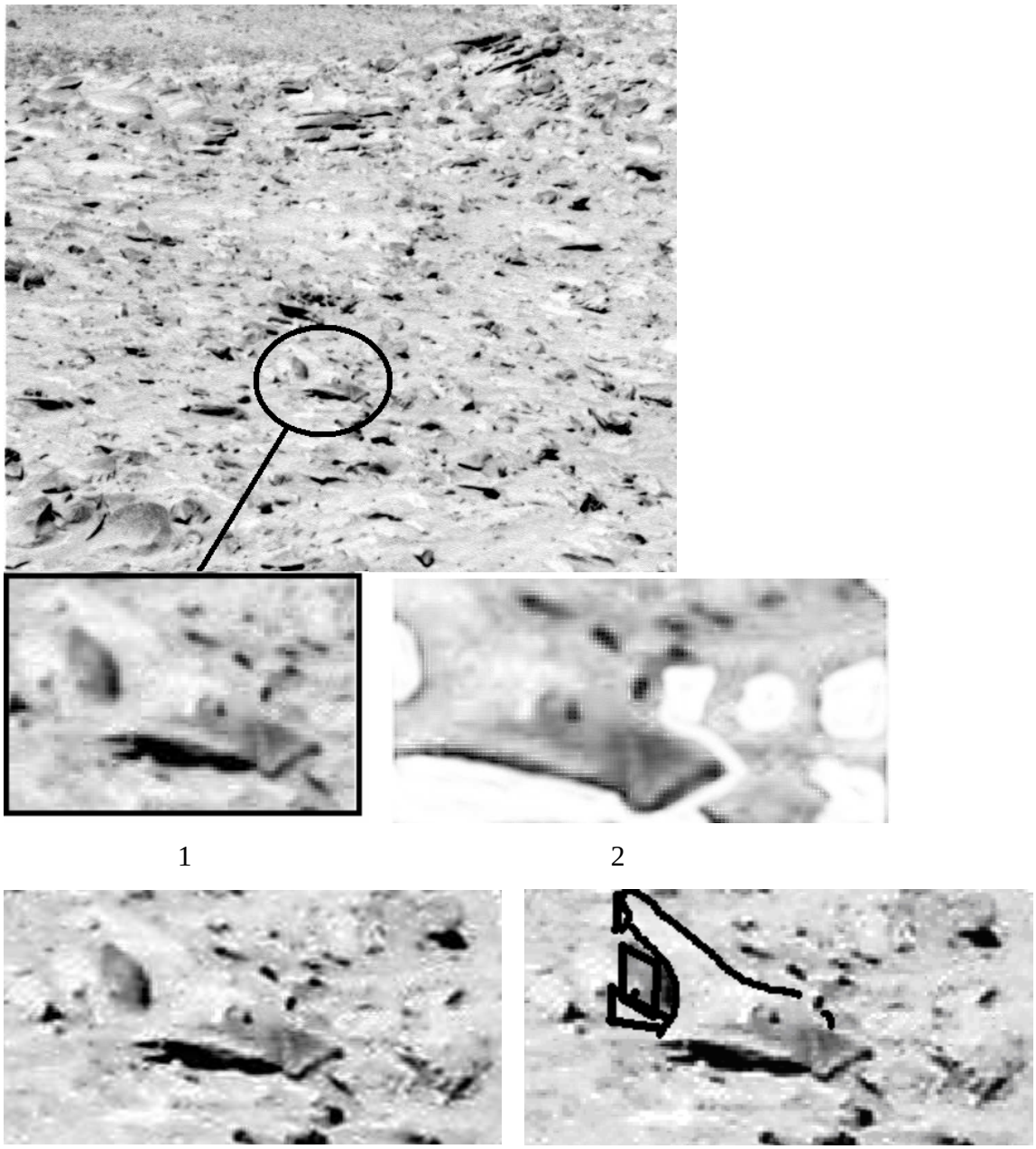
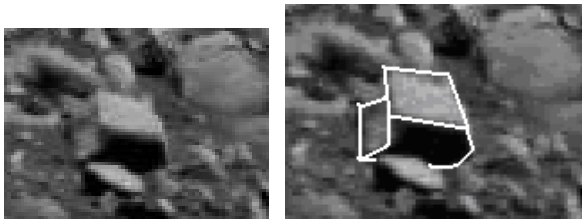


Fig. 107 - SOL233 – This is one of the most astounding images ever found.
(1) Extract from circled enlargement. This object is probably of artificial construction.
(2) Enlargement with the ground removed. Note the edges of the triangle (below the two protrusions) have a slightly lighter color. It appears to be lying on the waffled surface.
(3) Slightly enlarged and sharpened image, to bring out the object's shape. It appears to have a wheel-like object standing vertically on the back, showing an axle or attach point in its center. The entire object appears to be sitting on a raised waffle-like pattern (2.)
(4) Outlined image in (3.) Dark, vertical object may also be round with an axle (4.)



1 2

Fig. 108 - SOL259
(1) Arrow shaped block which appears separate from the surrounding terrain
(2) Note how the angles on the left side are mirror images of the angles on the right side. The surfaces also appear to be quite flat. Perhaps this is an interlocking block, and was part of a wall or used for paving. Or it may be another type of artificial object.

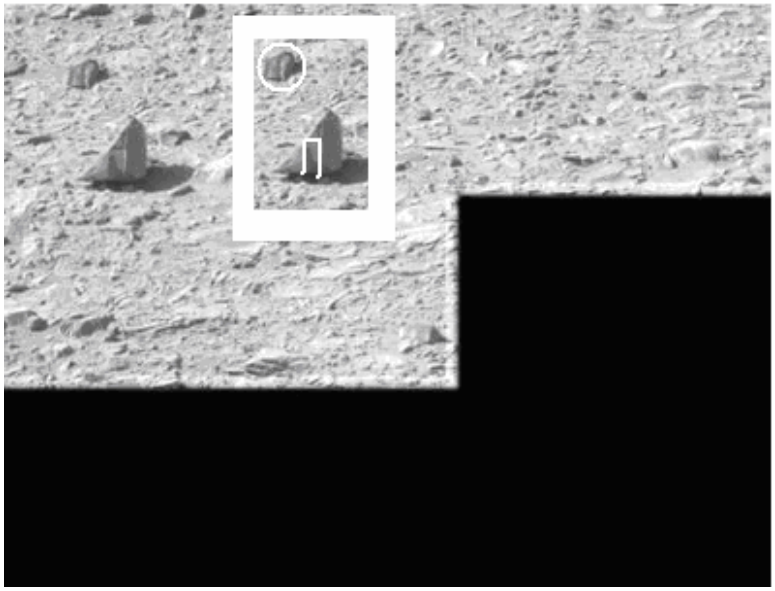
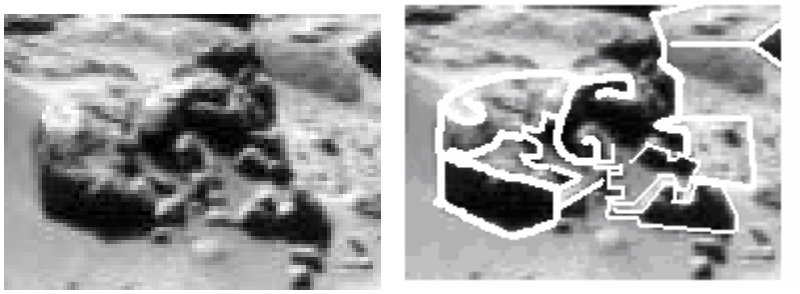


Fig. 109 - SOL263 – (White box insert) is an outlined image of the two objects on the left. A perfect rectangular recess (upside-down white U shape) appears neatly milled into the rock with a slanted top edge. Original is shown in upper left area of the image. Note the smaller rock (circled) with two vertical grooved lines. The lower half of the source image (black area) is missing all data. This image was not retransmitted, so we may never know what the missing part of this picture had. But the block shown gives tantalizing clues. Perhaps the block was part of a building, and the recessed area connected to another structural part. It may also be an impression of a mechanical part.

Fig. 110 - SOL274 – What could this be? The appearance similar to a door hinge laying over a rock.



1 2

Fig. 111 - SOL274
(1) Curled object - possible parts from a mechanism? Note how the object appears to be embedded in the surrounding material.
(2) In the upper right corner, another pair of holes is visible inside a polygon shaped block (also outline in white.) Like Fig. 109, no other close-ups of this were found.

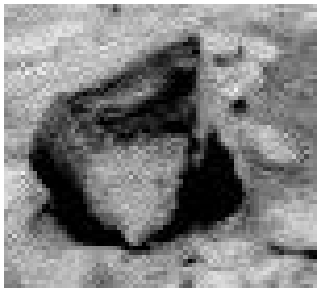


Fig. 112 - SOL295 – Square rock with a pyramid-like shape on the end. Two opposing facets are dark, and two are light. Shadows from sunlight would not create this effect on two opposing sides of a pyramidal shaped object. There is an absence of shadows on the ground in front under the dark, lower side.

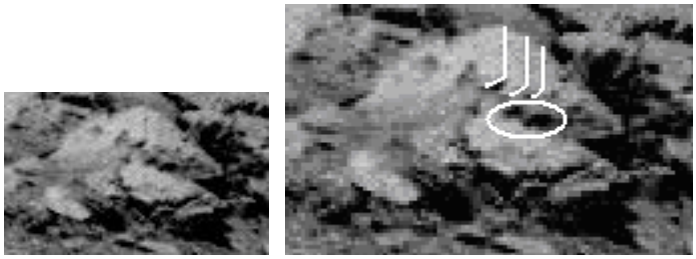
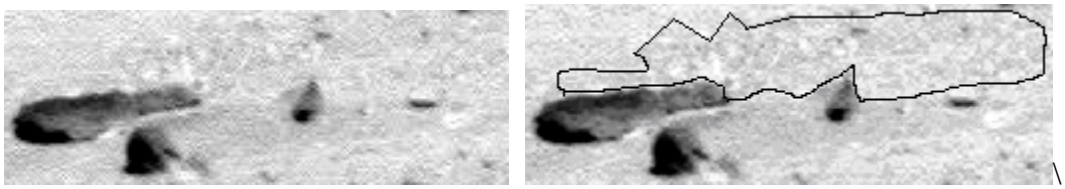


Fig. 113 - SOL307 – Layered object with holes visible just below the grooves. The object may also be a stack of fossilized plates made of unknown materials.

1 2 3 4

Fig. 114 - SOL307
(1, 2) A wheel-like impression or object. There is a polygon shape in the center of an unmistakable outer circular structure.
(3) Spoke-like lines connect the hexagonal object to the outer circular outline. It appears that the space between the "spokes" is empty, as the ground can be seen. This artifact is located up a steep hill from the rover and probably could not be reached. Note how the circle is divided into segments. It is similar to a sailing ship steering wheel.
(4) Image of another semi-circular object nearby which is slightly raised off the ground.



1 2

Fig. 115 - SOL320
(1) This image was not included as a mechanical object, but shown here as it appears to show signs of having been altered by someone at NASA.
(2) Compare the black outlined area above with (1.) The rough, disturbed appearance of the ground strongly suggests the image may have been altered. No other images in the archive show this phenomenon. At the bottom of the black outlined area a small pointed object is visible. Perhaps in image 1, the outlined area originally showed a startling artifact we are not permitted to see that has been painted out?

1 2 3

Fig. 116 – SOL320
(1) Perfectly symmetrical six sided object.
(2) This may be a piece of metal or other fabricated material. It appears to have two right angle bends near the top right corner of the image.
(3) Note shadow visible under angled section in upper right corner.

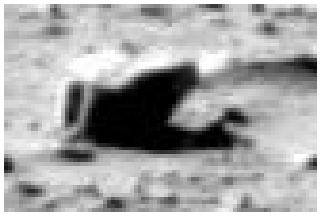
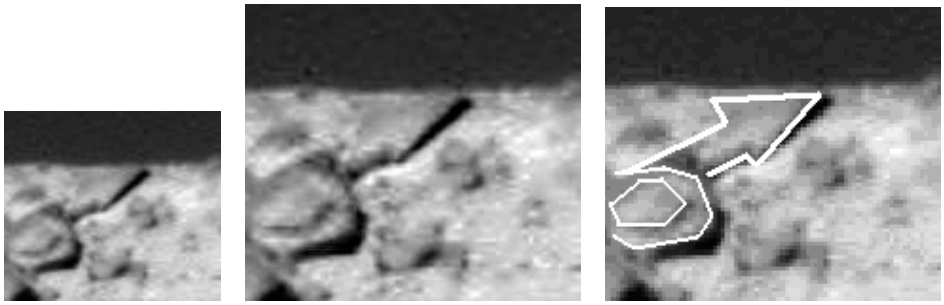


Fig. 117 - SOL324 – This object appears it may be hollow. At first glance it resembles a tooth from a power shovel. The shadow appears to show it is separate from the rock nearby to the right.



1 2 3

Fig. 118 - SOL347
(1) This object resembles an arrow or vehicle. The perfectly formed object is outlined by the sun's shadow, and is no illusion. The arrow is much larger than it appears here. You can see what appears to be the crater's rim above. Based on the considerable distance to the camera in the original image, this object may be approximately 50 feet long.
(2, 3) Enlarged and slightly sharpened image shows a white outlined, polygon-shaped object visible on the lower left side of the image, with a hexagonal raised section on the top. Perhaps this was a vehicle or part of an ancient mechanism.

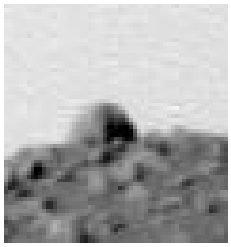
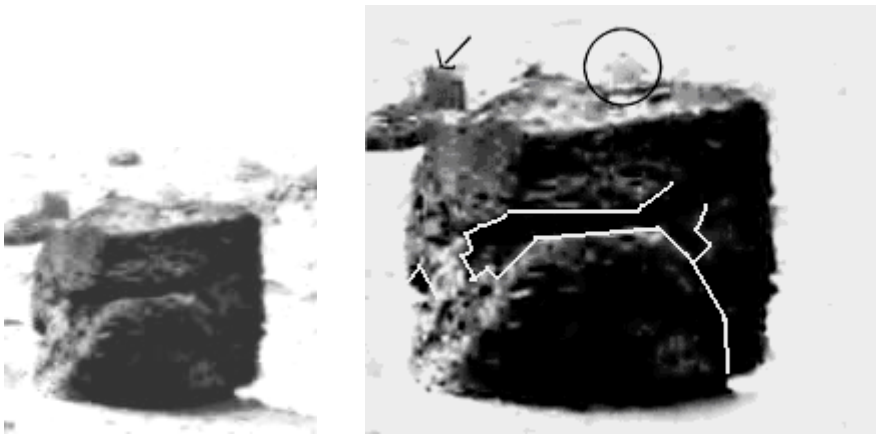


Fig. 119 - SOL365 – Symmetrically formed object high up on the crater's edge. It appears to have a rounded top. At least two sides are facing the rover which appears to have symmetrical features.

Fig. 120 - SOL370 – Claw-like rock or object



1 2

Fig. 121 - SOL370
(1) At first glance, this appears to be a dark cube-like block held in a u-shaped base. This stands about 3 - 4ft. high. The lower right corner is clearly raised above the ground. The shade of this object is much darker than the surrounding soil.
(2) Enlarging the image with contrast enhancement reveals additional details. The small black arrow points to a bracket-like object with a right-angled section, which may or may not be part of this object. A series of what appear to be holes encircle the base of this piece. The circled area shows an arrow shape with what appears to be holes or indentations. Instead of being a cube, we see it has a curved surface and appears to only be attached to the bottom piece at the center. The top part appears to be a slanted "T" shape. This massive part may have been an engine mount or some other mechanical part that required a base which could tilt.

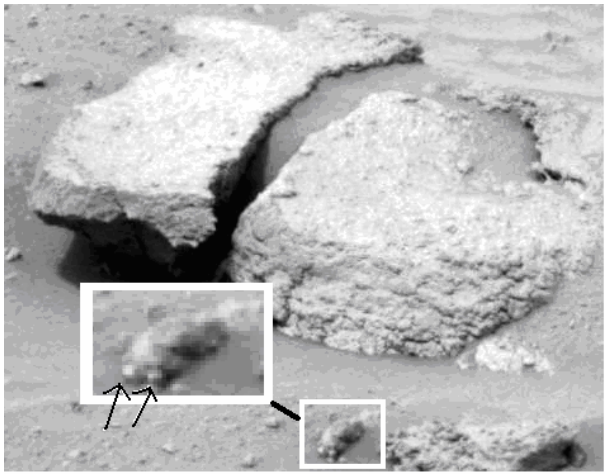
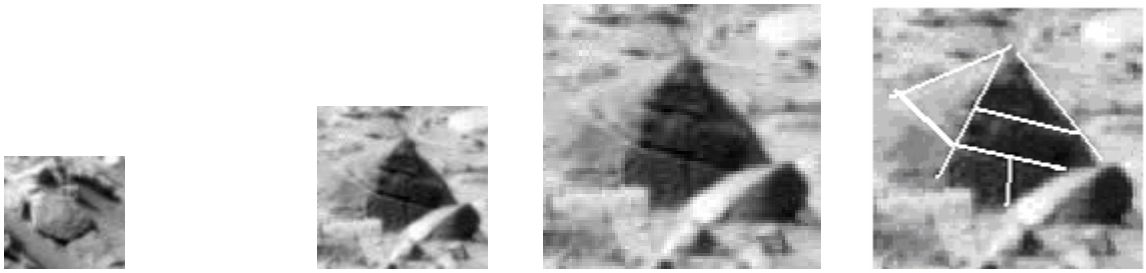


Fig. 122 - SOL372 –Note the pair of small white indentations on the tiny rock at the bottom of the image (black arrows.) Could this be a fossilized life-form?



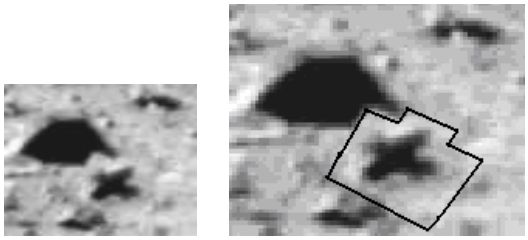
1 2 3 4

Fig. 123 - SOL412
1) Pentagon-shaped object is clearly visible.
(2) A pyramid-shaped object protruding from the ground.
(3) Enlargement of (2)
(4) It appears to have scored horizontal and vertical lines or seams, as though constructed of separate segments.

1 2 3 4

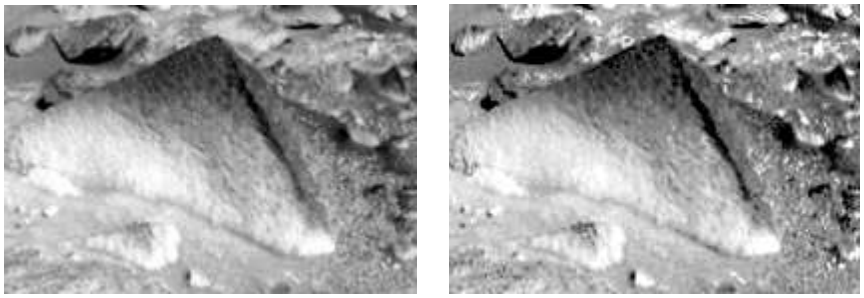
Fig. 124 - SOL412, SOL422 similarities
(1, 2) Crossed, raised lines are visible on the side of this square rock creates four partitions.
(3, 4) A different object from SOL422 resembles a vent in the ground.

Fig. 125 - SOL422 – Two dark features evenly spaced on a rectangular object. This may be the same object shown in the previous chapter, imaged from another side.



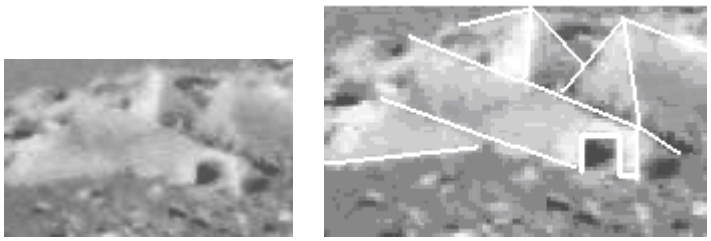
1 2

Fig. 126 - SOL422 – (1) Dark, flat topped pyramid-like object in background, with a cross-like mark. (2) The flat, dark cross shape may be an opening in the surface.



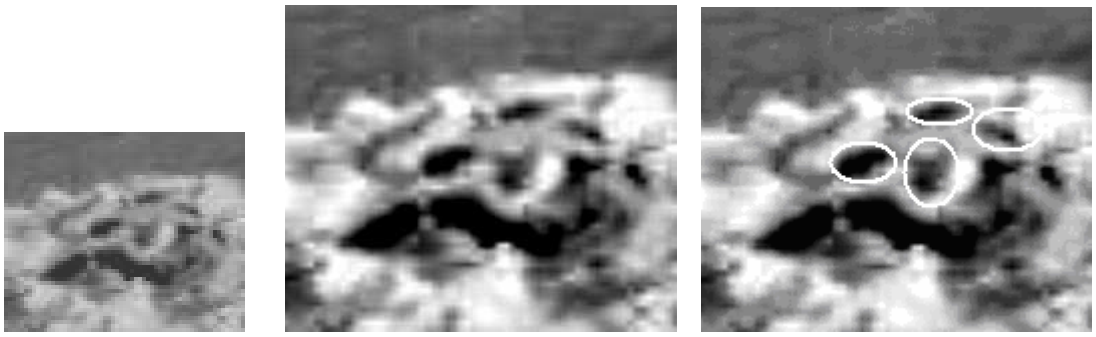
1 2

Fig. 127 - SOL425
(1) Close-up of a block with a blackened, clean square corner
(2) Image sharpening results in no appreciable change in the block's appearance.



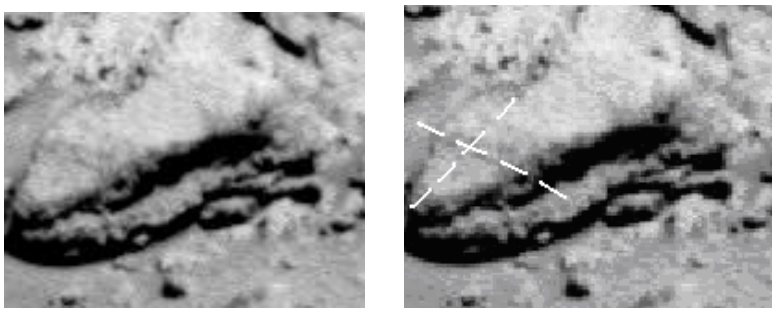
1 2

Fig. 128 - SOL429 – (1) Square hole or recess in a block (2) Enlarged, this object reveals at least two other square or rectangular blocks behind it.



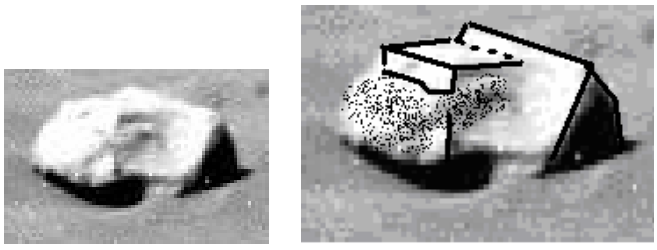
1 2 3

Fig. 129 - SOL429
(1) Distant object showing evenly spaced holes with contoured surrounding walls. The object may also be a fossil or part of an unknown mechanism.
(2, 3) Contrast enhancement reveals what appear to be four equally spaced holes (circled.) Sharpening the image is useless because of the distance to the camera.



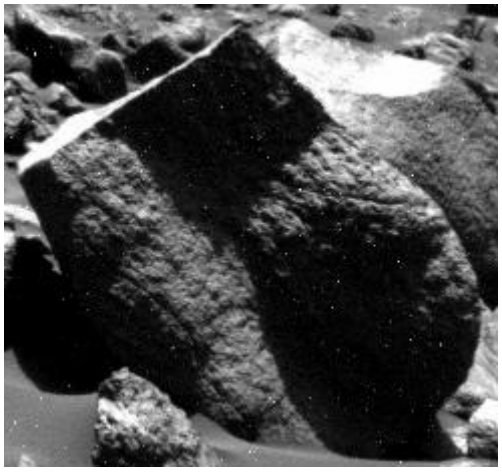
1 2

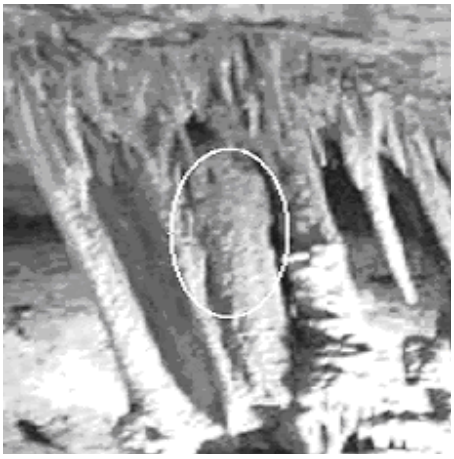
Fig. 130 - SOL436
(1) This image bears a striking likeness to the head of a turtle or snake. Little is known about the planet's wet history. (2) Note the symmetry across the "eye" region.



1 2

Fig. 131 - SOL442 – (1) A clustered block and/or a triangular rock
(2) It appears that another cube shaped block is either part of it or attached to it. The black speckled area added to the image highlights the material obscuring the view of the other cube.





1 2

Fig. 132 - SOL443
(1) Perhaps this is a broken off section of stalagmite or stalactite from another world. Most likely it could only have come from the inside of a cave where it was formed.
(2) If you have visited any caverns on earth, then you have seen formations like this. On earth these formations are usually made of calcium carbonate, which is off-white in color.

Open to the public in Pennsylvania, Penns Cave (not shown above) are stalactites which still show dark discoloration from the coal era of the steel mills in Pittsburgh of the early 1900s. Discolored stalactites can retain discoloration indefinitely depending on water flow and other environmental conditions. Since no water is present on Mars where this fragment is located, it might remain darkened for eons.

Further examination of Fig. 132: In both images, you can see similar vertical drip grooves on the sides that form these structures. Compare the white circled area in (2) with entire image (1.) One can see grooved drip lines are visible in both images and the structure is very similar.

In the image (1) on the left, the broken-off top end appears *white*.

Here are a few possible theories:

a. Darkening of the outside surface area was a result of an explosion, and has worn off the top end of the rock over time.
b. The top part was broken off *after* it landed on Mars, after an explosion out in space or in the air above Gusev. Another fragment may be lying nearby.
c. It came from a cave on Mars that cave may have been violently destroyed. The force of the explosion sent it very high up in the sky from elsewhere, and it landed here.

Fig. 132 (previous page): In the back right corner of (1) another similar rock appears to be missing its top section which is mostly white. This object also appears to be a stalactite (from the ceiling of a cave) or a stalagmite (from the floor of a cave.)

The big question is – *if this object is a stalagmite or stalactite, what other world could this object have come from?* If it did originate from a cave elsewhere, then perhaps that other world was completely destroyed. There are ancient stories and legends that in our solar system, there once was another planet which was destroyed. If this object is a stalagmite or stalactite, it could provide some evidence to support the theory of that missing planet. It is possible dripping water was involved in its formation, which would indicate it wasn't formed where it is now.

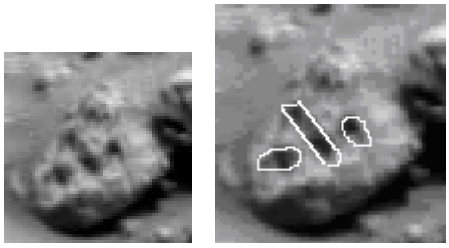
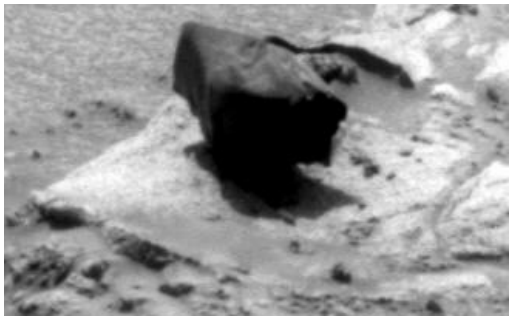


Fig. 133 - SOL443 – Symmetrical features and grooves. How could random erosion form such an object with complex and evenly spaced features?

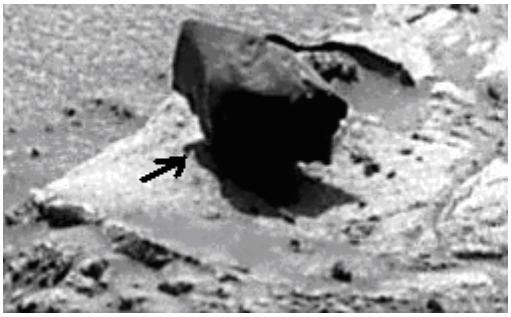
Fig. 134 - SOL443 – A pair of elongated holes in a rock. A product of random erosion? Not likely.

Fig. 135 - SOL448 – A four point pattern with excellent symmetry. Raised edges are faintly visible around each hole. The end of this rock is somewhat round with radiating, fin-like corners. Perhaps this is a fossil of a plant or an artificial object.

Fig. 136 - SOL456 – Two identical features side by side, with a third one above.

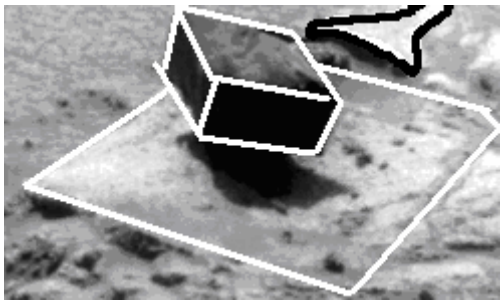


1



2

Fig. 137a – SOL472
(1) Original raw image.
(2) Sharpened image reveals a circular recess (black arrow) which may be a bearing or other type of mount. Note the raised pattern on top of the dark cube with a wavy rod-like object at the top of the cube, pointing toward the right.



3

Fig. 137b - SOL472
(1) The dark block is apparently attached to the base embedded in the ground, by a very small column of material inside the circle (black pointer in (2) above.)
(2) Sharpened image shows that shadows permit one to see most of the dark objects entire outline. This also supports the obscured central attachment theory. The dark block is also rotated approximately 45 degrees with respect to the pillow-shaped object under it.
(3) In the upper right corner of this image (outlined in black) is a tapered, symmetrical object. Does this evenly formed object look like a product of erosion? Did NASA extend the arm on the rover and attempt to rotate the dark block? Probably not.

Before dismissing the preceding image (Fig. 137) as a natural formation, try to imagine all of the following coming together to create this pair of objects:

1. A black rock balanced so well with so little material under it, sitting atop another light colored rock. If it isn't attached to the one below, shouldn't it have fallen off?
2. The top rock rotated 45 degrees above the square light colored rock with flattened edges.
3. Small raised pattern present on the top of the dark object with a wavy protuberance.
4. The bottom rock having square, tapered edges and a circular recess in the center.
5. A circular recess, which *happens* to be under the center of the dark object.
6. Another perfectly symmetrical object behind it, embedded in the ground.

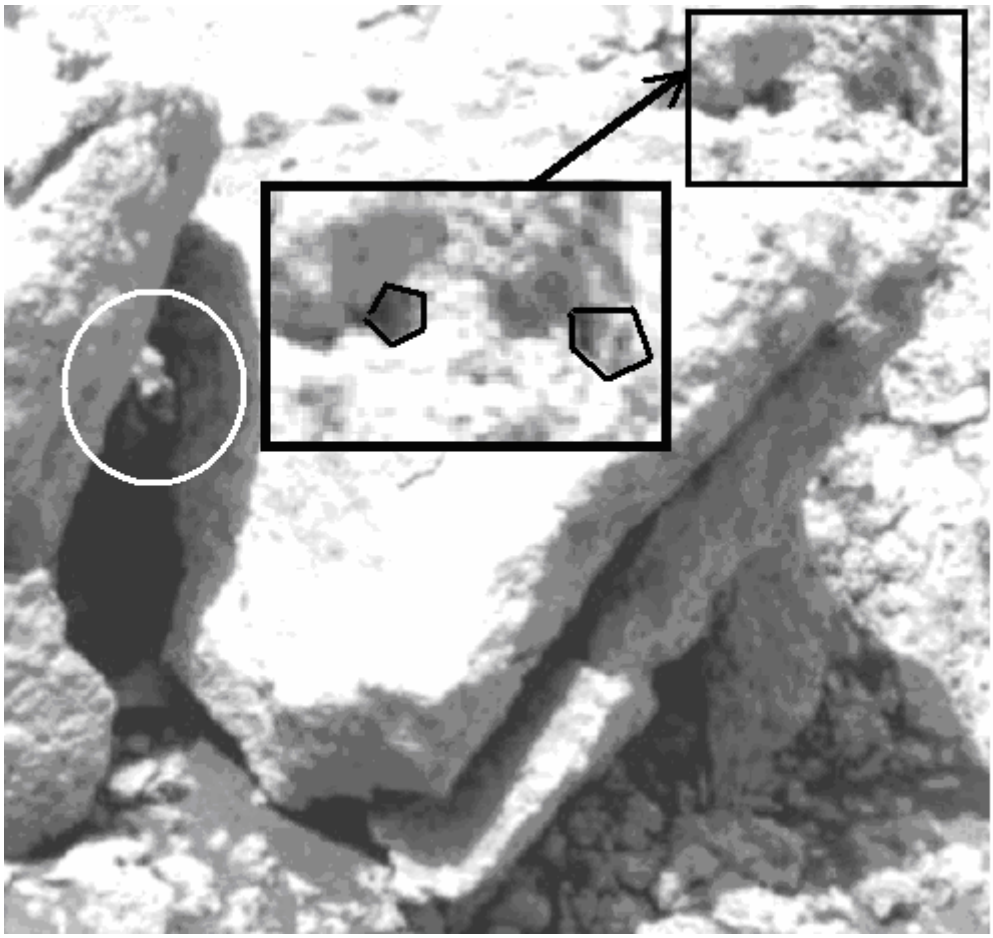
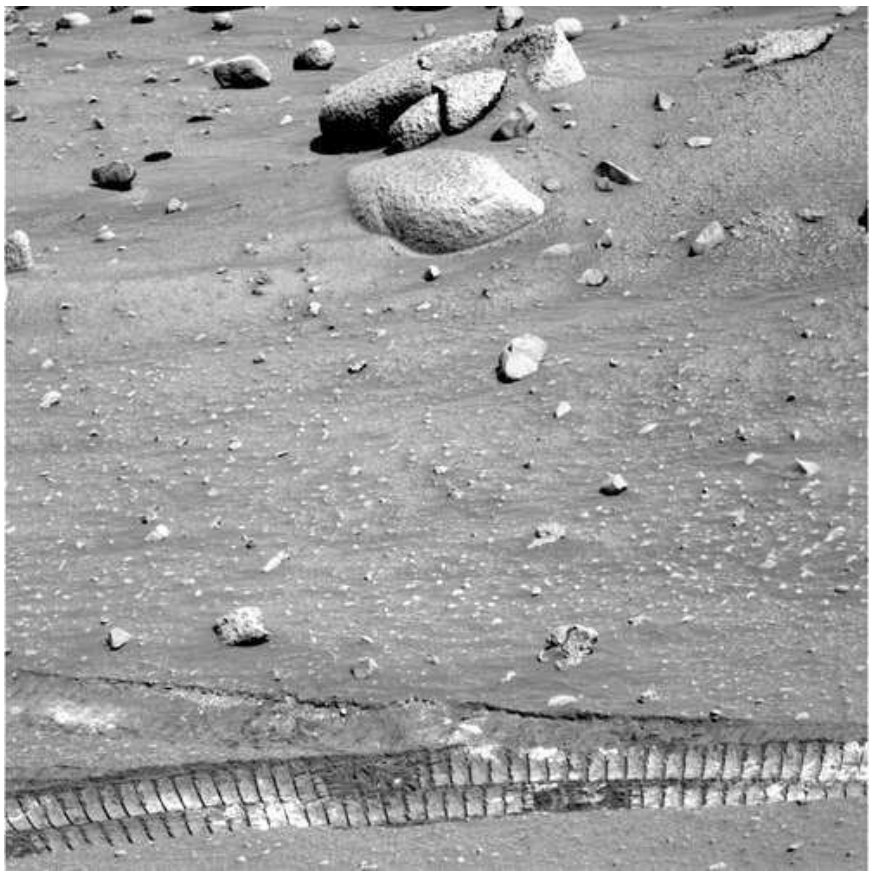
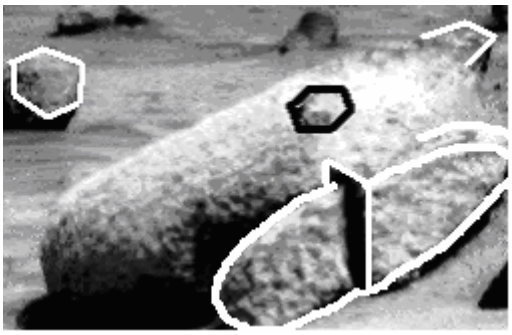


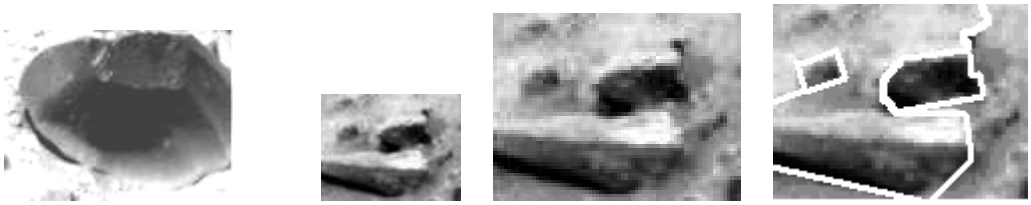
Fig. 138 - SOL483 – The black outline (center box) is a magnified image of the upper right corner. It clearly shows two pentagon-shaped holes in the upper right corner. What is (or was) on the planet that could make these pentagon shapes we see so frequently in previous images at other locations? The white circle shows something which is hard to make out, hidden in the shadow between the rocks.





1 2

Fig. 139 - SOL510 (Top) object at top of source image with rover tire print at bottom
(1) This is a most unusual object. It appears to be of artificial construction, with nearly perfect symmetry on the side facing the camera. It has a symmetrical, shoe-like shaped side surface.
(2) As of this writing, this object was not found in any other image in the NASA Spirit library. One might dismiss this as just another rock, except for the polygon raised area on the top side (outlined in black.) Could this be a fossilized mechanical object like a thruster pod, or perhaps an anvil-like tool encrusted in rock? On the left edge of the image is a hexagonal shaped object (outlined in white.)



1 2 3 4

Fig. 140 - SOL522
(1) This appears to be made of a completely different material from the local surface, and it may be separate from the surface as indicated by the shadows under the left edge. It looks as though a robot arm or astronaut could just pick it up. The center of it appears to be square. It looks like a broken-off pad from the landing leg of an unknown vehicle. Could it be that metal or organic objects on Mars turn black over eons of time?
(2) This object appears to have a U-shaped notch cut out of one end, with right angles.
(3, 4) Slight enlargement allows one to see more detail. It may be the fossilized remains of a mechanical object such as a structural support. Note the small raised, square area on top.

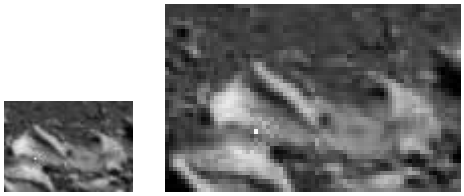
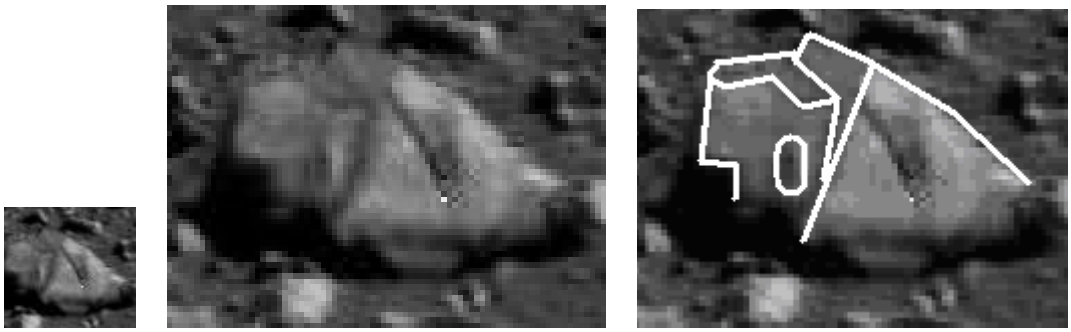


Fig. 141 - SOL523 – Rock with a straight ridge from the center to the outside.



1 2 3

Fig. 142 - SOL523 - A dark line ends at the center from a small white dot. The dot might be considered to be image noise, except that a single white dot like this has not been observed in any other images. It defies probability that it would happen at this exact spot. The dot is visible in the source image (1.)
(2) Enlarged image without sharpening
(3) This object embodies several complex polygon shapes, as outlined in white.

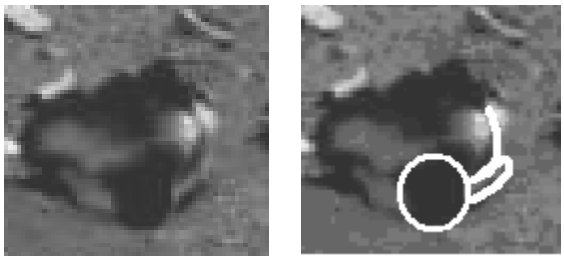
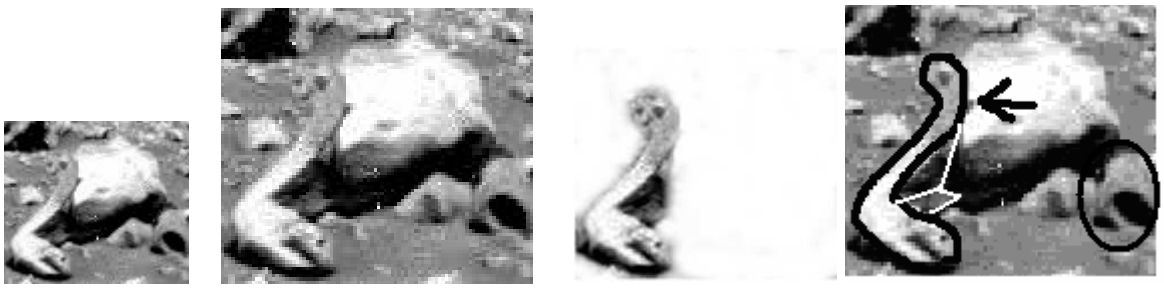


Fig. 143 - SOL523 – Two identical objects side by side, or is this a split rock? A problem with the split rock theory is that the split doesn't appear to reach the ground. There is a small section across the bottom that connects the two sides. A round, black circular object (circled in white) is also visible near the bottom of the image.



1 2 3 4

Fig. 144 - SOL527
(1, 2) This formed artifact is definitely *not* a rock.
(3) When the background is removed it clearly appears to be a manufactured part.
(4) On the inside is a right angle (white outlined area) there is a flat, dark part of the object which strongly suggests it is a manufactured part. It also casts its own shadow. Compare this to the same area in (2.) The large white rock the part rests on appears to have symmetry as well. The small shadow (4, black arrow) under the shape also indicates that this object is most likely separate from the white rock it is resting on.
(4) Circled in black there appears to be another symmetrical object.

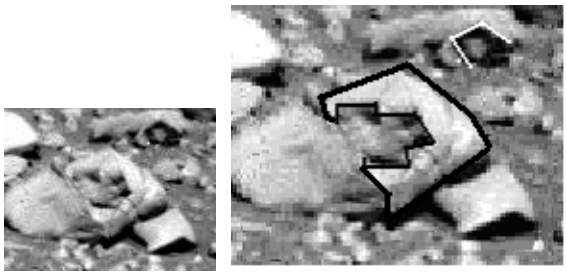


Fig. 145 - SOL527 – Not far from Fig. 144 above is an object which appears to be enveloping another object (outlined in black) which has square cornered sides. These two objects appear to be of different material, as the enveloped object is a different shade and appears fuzzy. Enlargement shows this is similar to part of a "**+**" shape. Note the square cut-out in the rock shown in the upper right corner (u-shaped white lined area.)

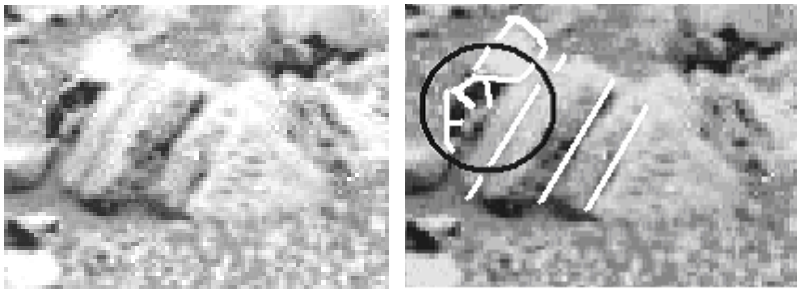
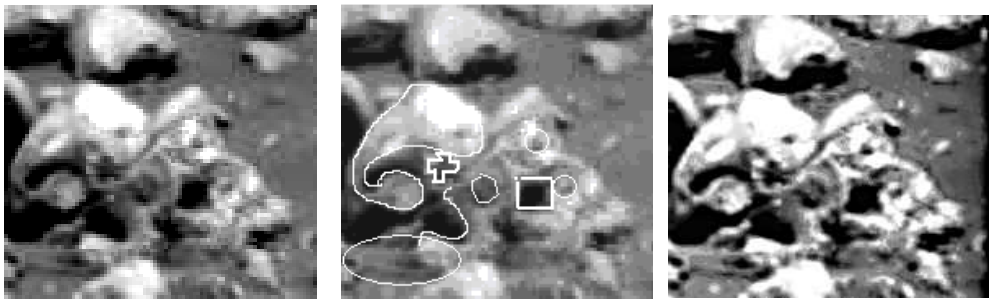


Fig. 146 - SOL527 – A rock-like object with symmetrical, parallel grooved lines. Also visible are four deep openings or indentations circled in black, which appear to be at the end of a segmented tube. Perhaps this was a pump, engine or a vent?



1 2 3

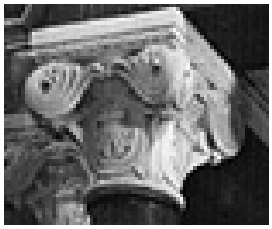
Fig. 147a - SOL529 – Part of a column top for a building?
(1) Intricate symmetrical patterns are visible on an object up on a hill above the rover.
(2) Note the almost square hole in the center with a raised edge around it. Perhaps this object and the pieces around it came from a temple or a building.
(3) Slightly over-sharpened image to bring out shape details

(See more about this object on the following page)

(Cont'd from previous page)

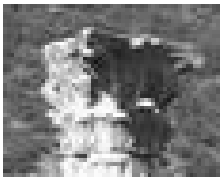
Fig. 147a - SOL529 – Compare the above fragment to several column examples on earth (Fig. 147b.) Note that symmetry and pairs of scrolls or other sculpture are common to many columns on earth. The style in the image above appears to roughly resemble Greek Temple or Corinthian styles, which are some of the oldest styles on earth. Although we cannot expect an exact match to Earth architecture, some similarities are visible.

Greek temple



Synagogue (A)

Corinthian

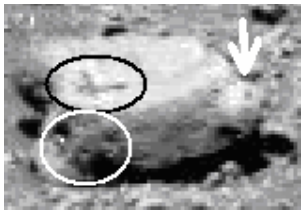


Turkey

Synagogue (B)

Fig. 147b Column styles (Source: Google images)

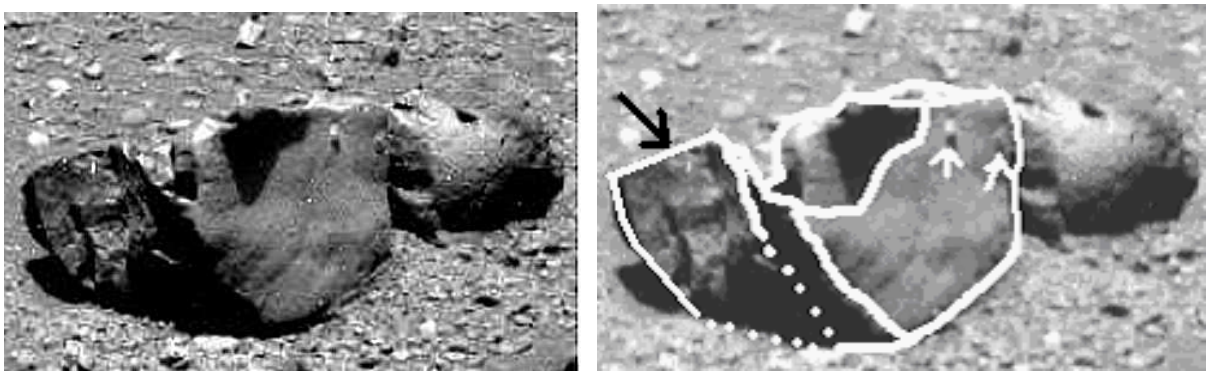
1



2

Fig. 148 - SOL534
(1) Original image
(2) (Black circle) Right-angled mark on this rock. (White circle) a triangular pattern of holes. (White arrow) in the front right corner of the object is a curious rounded shape, like a ball or knob. The knob has two indentations or holes.

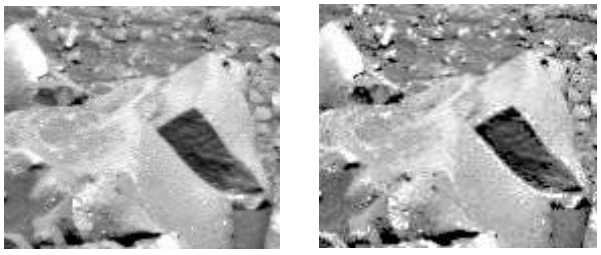
Fig. 149a –SOL534- (Top) source image of a fender-like object.
(Bottom) extracted and slightly enlarged image (see following page for more details)



1 2

Fig. 149b – SOL534
(1) Slightly sharpened image of Fig. 149a. Is this a mechanical part? The sun's shadow on the ground appears to show that this object may be hollow. It appears to be of a different material than the surrounding surface material.
(2) Note the left edge (black arrow) which appears to be quite thin. White arrows point to possible fasteners, attachment points or rivets. One can only speculate what this may have been originally been used for. Yet another question – what is the rounded object in the background the right behind it, with two deep indentations or holes?

Fig. 150 - SOL534 – Raised pattern of bumps on another object also taken on SOL534. Also visible on left side of image, are parallel grooved lines on something underneath it. This is also visible in the upper right corner of Fig. 149a (top.)



1 2

Fig. 151 SOL 544
(1) Could this be part of a destroyed wall? If this is from parallel rock strata, then why would there be a circular mark on the left side?
(2) Sharpened object reveals well-formed, flat even surfaces.

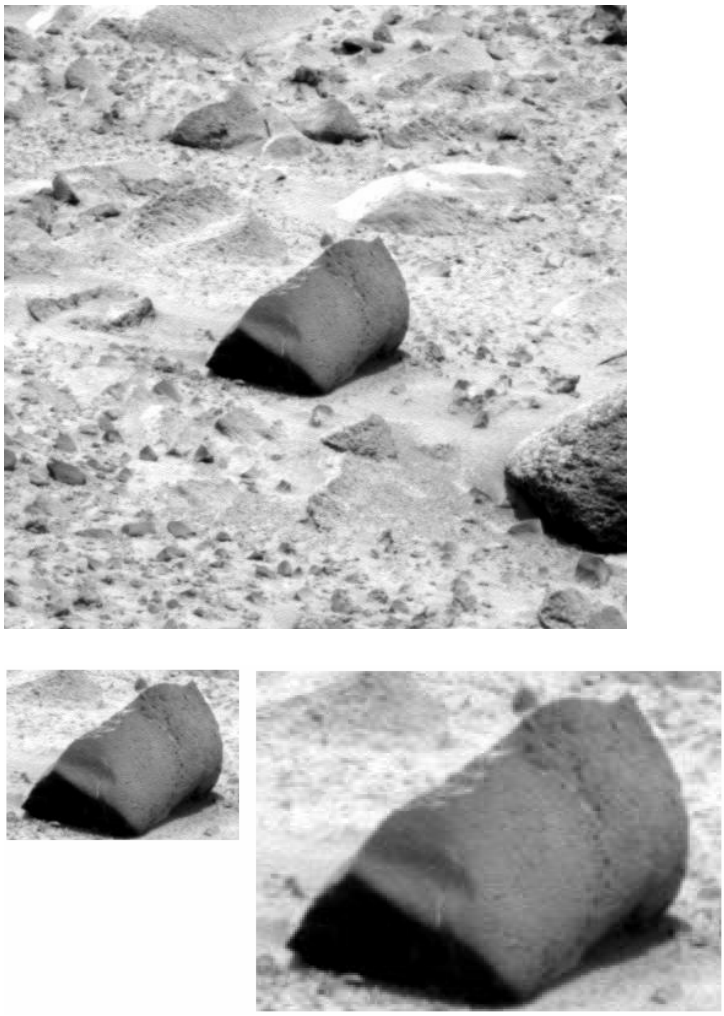


Fig. 152a – SOL 553 - Source image: Does this rock have lettering?

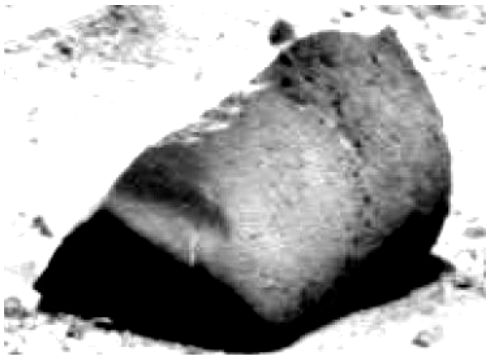
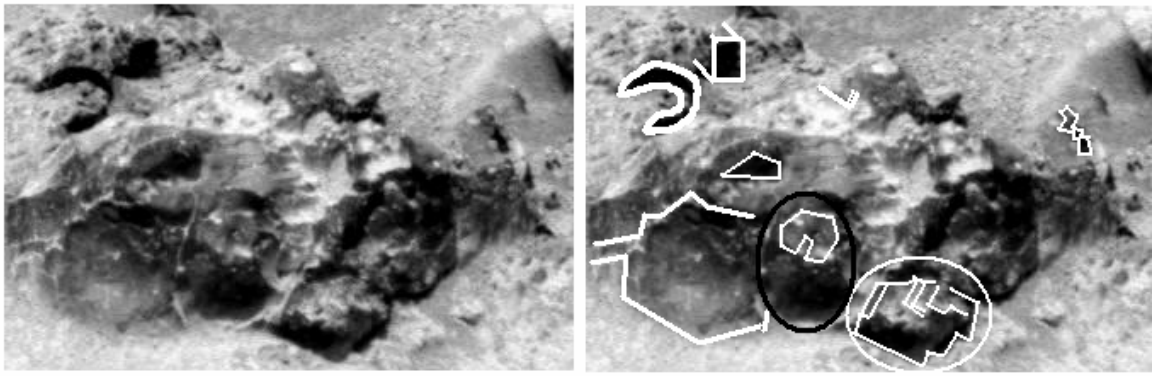


Fig. 152b – SOL 553 – Sharpened image with high contrast helps reveal unknown and unexplainable markings

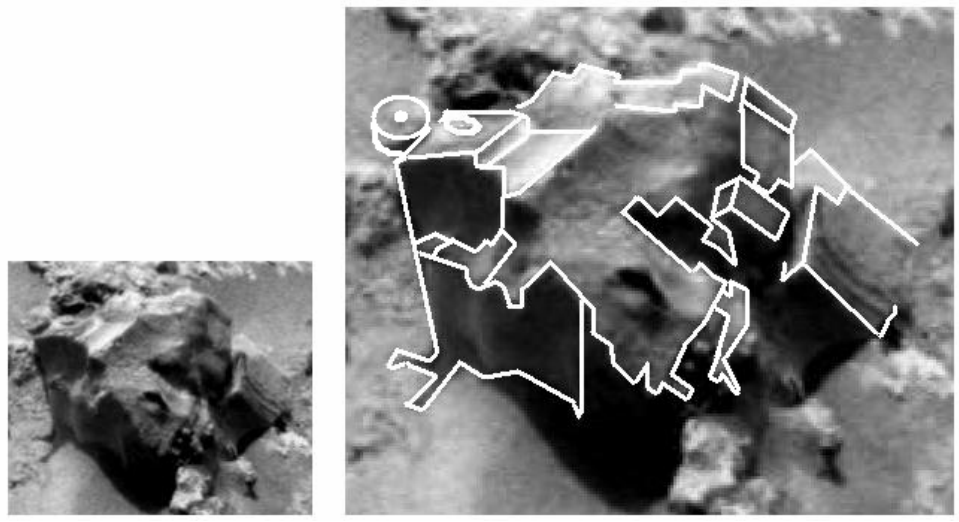


1 2

Fig. 153 – SOL 555
(1) Possible cluster of mechanical parts which have been fossilized
(2) Outlines of various objects. Area circled in white has a stepped structure very similar to pure bismuth crystal. Black circle outlines an oval impression. Many other smaller geometric shapes are also visible, too numerous to outline here. Compare 1 and 2.

1 2 3 4

Fig. 154 – SOL558
(1) Based on the distance from the rover; this object is about the same size as a brick.
(2) Radiating pattern on an airplane-shaped rock or object, possibly a fossilized plant.
(3) Original
(4) Notated image showing a tiny white square object with a pattern on it, which appears to be mounted on a post or pointed rock. Radial patterns are visible on nearby rocks.



1 2

Fig. 155 – SOL558
(1) Original size of what may be a complex, fossilized mechanical object. It must have created interest at JPL for this close-up to be taken.
(2) Highlighted areas with numerous polygons indicate possible artificial origin.

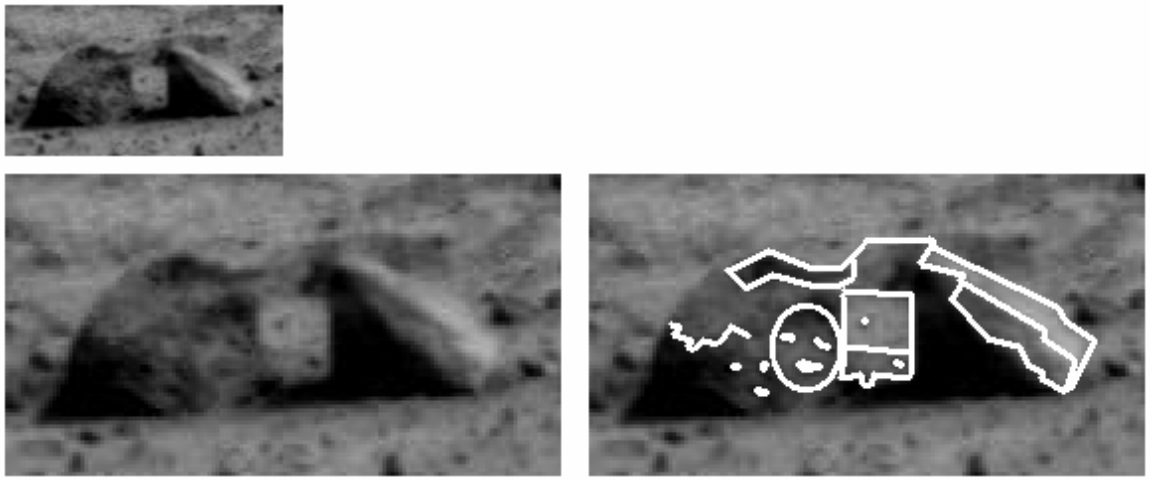


Fig. 156 – SOL561
(Upper left corner) Original image
(Bottom left) Enlargement of upper image
(Bottom right) An almost square object with two holes or features sits between two slanted rocks. Another object similar to this was shown earlier with a black square in the center
Note: Face-like outline is unintentional.

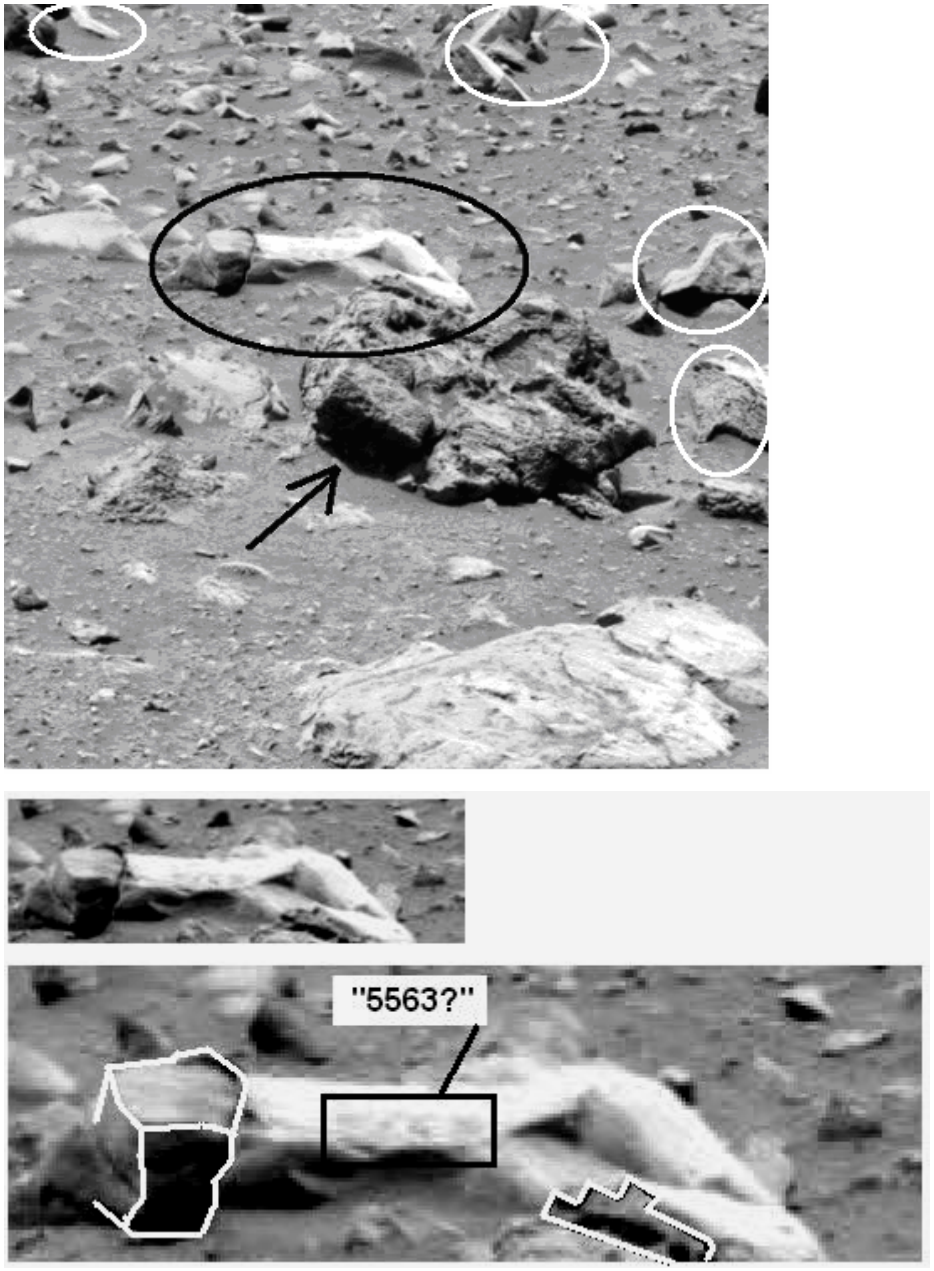
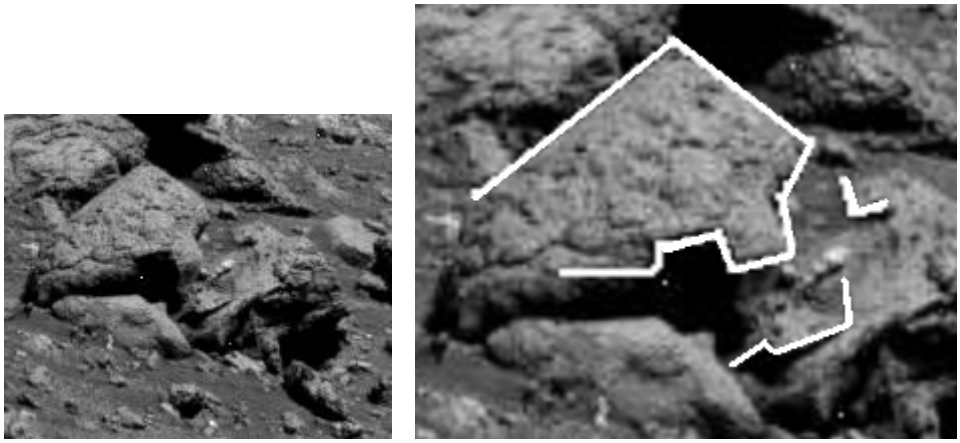


Fig. 157 – SOL561
(Top) oval white outlines highlight several right-angled objects in the top large image (Bottom) triangular shape with an outside coating which is peeling back, that also appears to have four digits written on it similar to hand-writing. Could this be an archeologist's catalog number? White outlined areas appear to show a darker inner core. Perhaps this was an ornament on a building or a structural member. The object clearly has a triangular center opening, since a shadow from the sun is visible inside it. The *5563* characters are quite fascinating. A coincidence the number on it is similar to "SOL561?" There is little doubt this number was hand-written – *but by who and in what year?* Black arrow identifies a possible fossilized artificial object.



1 **2**

Fig. 158 – (1) SOL576 Block with complex outline and right angles.

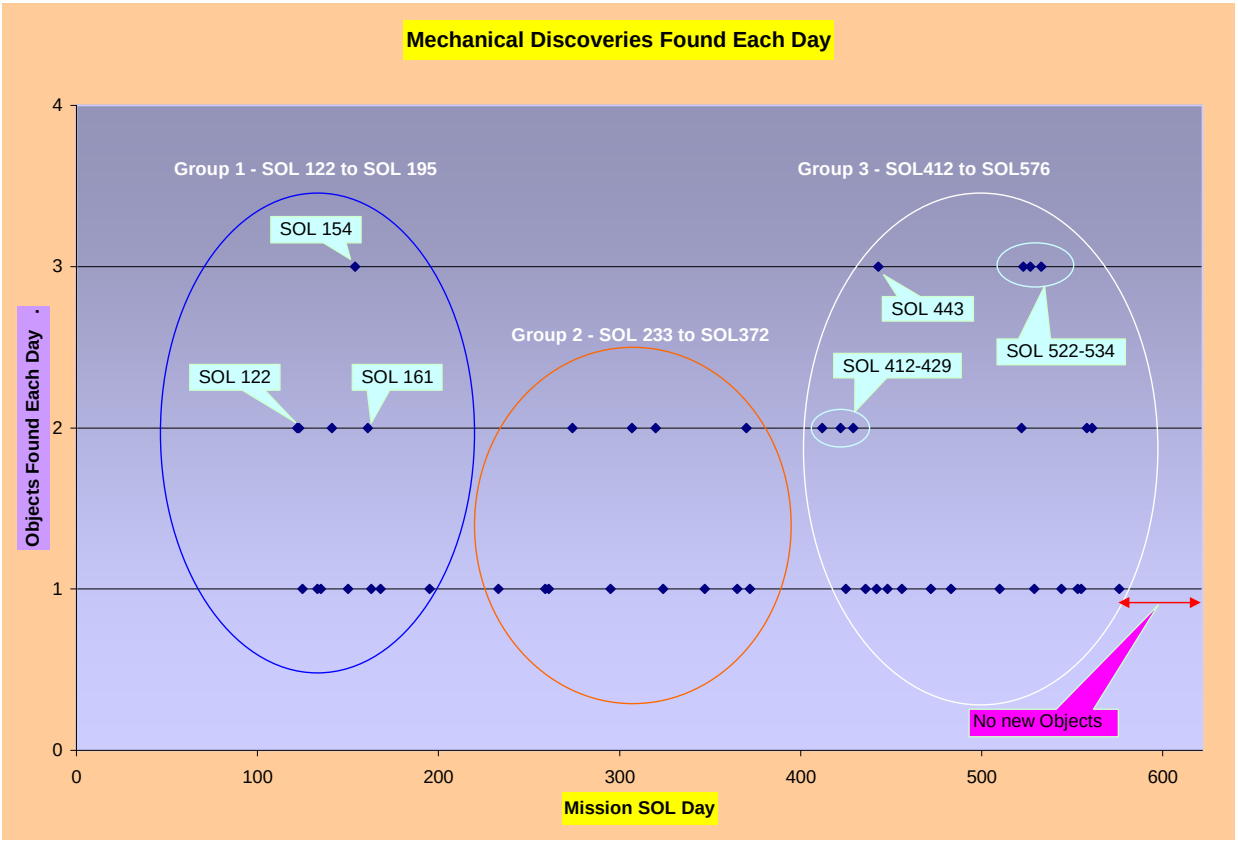


Chart 1 – Mechanical or artificial objects which were found each day

(See chart 1 above) Now let's look at all the images in this chapter which are of interest, and see *when* these objects were found during the mission, *how many* and on what *SOL day*. Although we do not have a roadmap from NASA showing where the rover has traveled, we know it moves about the speed of a turtle. Spirit has averaged a distance of 121 ft. for each Martian day

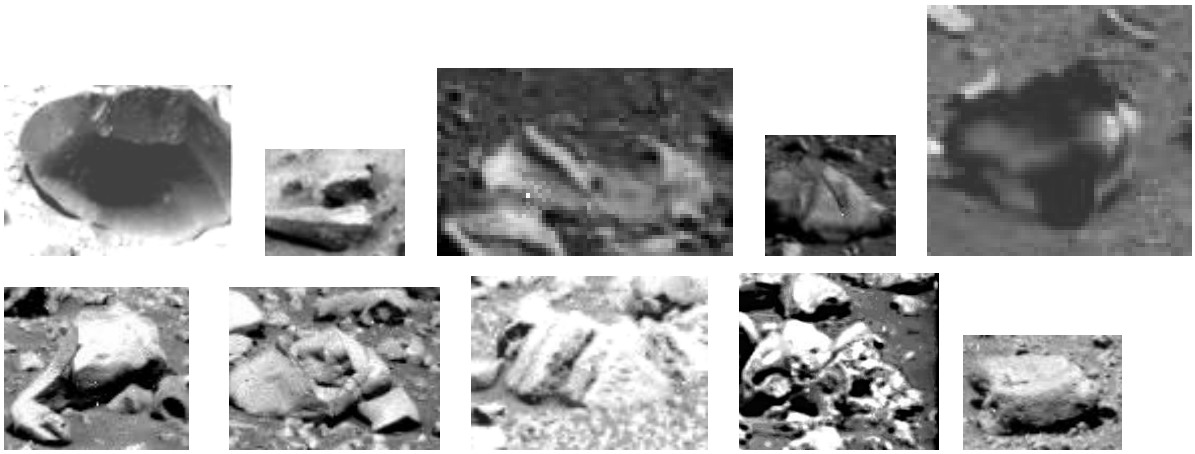
according to JPL. [9] This information tells us that an object found early on one day to another one found late in the next day will not be more than 242 ft. apart based on JPL's stated average distance. Chart 1 shows *when* and *how many* mechanical and artificial objects were found on any given day. This chart covers all 622 days to date. Although plotted, a dot for each day an object is discovered will not always be visible.

Shown below is the total number of SOL days each circle in the chart above encompasses:

Group 1 = 73 days (Blue circle)
Group 2 = 139 days (Orange circle)
Group 3 = 64 days (White circle)

276 days on which 1 or more objects were found in images
71 total objects found over 276 days

What we can preliminarily conclude using the data on the previous page, is that the rover has found three groups of artifacts. However, as of day 622 of the mission *the rover has not been sent back to any of the 71 objects to obtain better pictures* and most likely won't be. While it's true that not all artifacts could be reached by the rover, many of them could be. As of this writing, the rover is currently in a relatively featureless area at the Bonneville crater.
Chart 1 also shows us that in Group 3 (white circle) the number of discoveries per day peaked at SOL522 to SOL534 and then sharply tapered off. Why did was the rover moved away from Gusev when it was finding so many incredible artifacts? These objects are clearly not rocks but artificial artifacts. Gusev crater is almost like a junk yard. Below is a collection of images found between days SOL 522 and SOL 534:



Why has that NASA turned their backs on these amazing objects, and sent the rover away? We have seen that Gusev crater is a junk yard full of all kinds of objects of artificial construction. Yet plain rocks and dirt are more important? Now you know why this book has the title it was given.

Images below are from an earlier Mars mission:

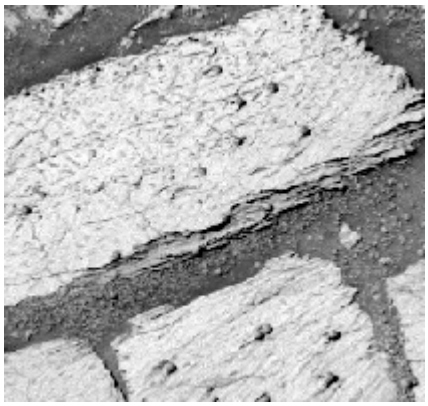


Fig. 159 – Possible blocks embedded in the ground. Although eroded over time, these appear to be neatly placed beside one another.

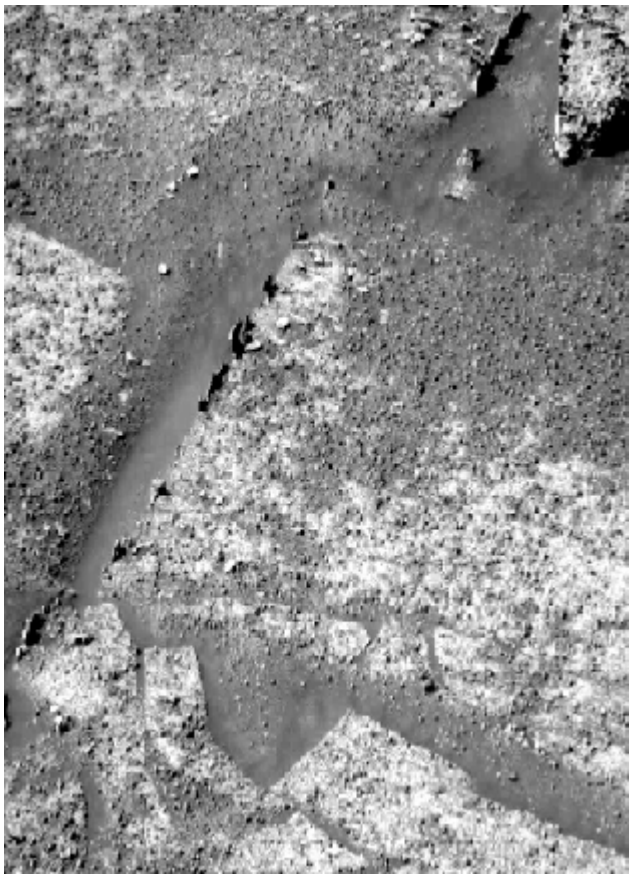


Fig. 160 – Close-up of more blocks embedded in the ground with perfectly straight edges. Clear evidence of water frozen in the mud is also visible. But how could the water still be present with an atmosphere 1/100 that of earth? It cannot.

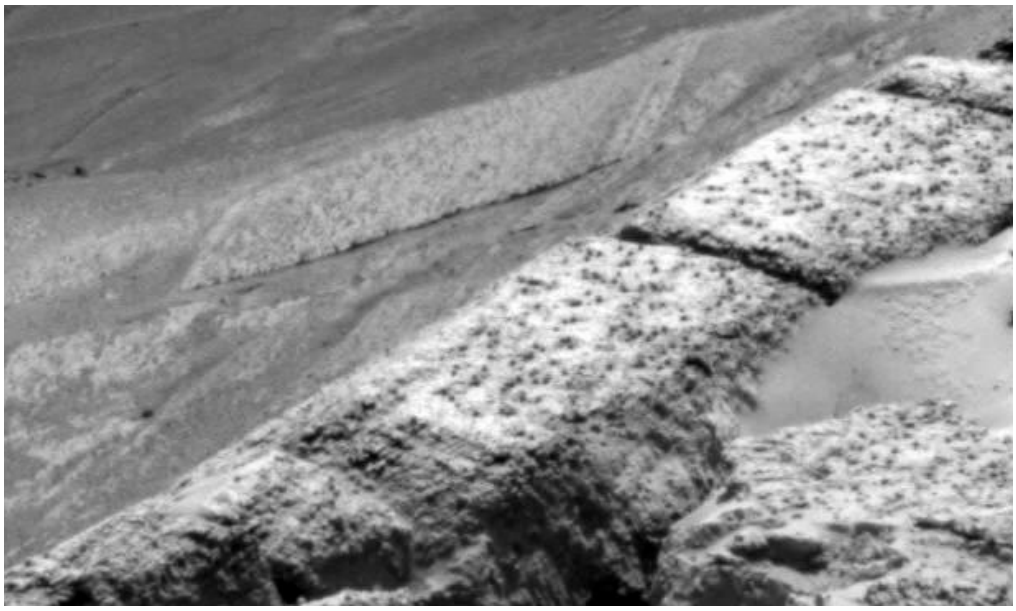


Fig. 161 – Two wall-like structures. Background wall runs downhill in the distance.

Fig. 162a – Dark and light rocks could indicate the edge of the fireball radius above Gusev crater. A distinct change between light and dark rocks can be seen here. It would seem unlikely this is the edge of a water filled area, since the shading on the rocks is clearly directional based on this image and numerous previous images.
Here's a challenge to the reader: There are numerous polygon shapes visible here. Try to find them all, and then proceed to the next page to see how well you did.

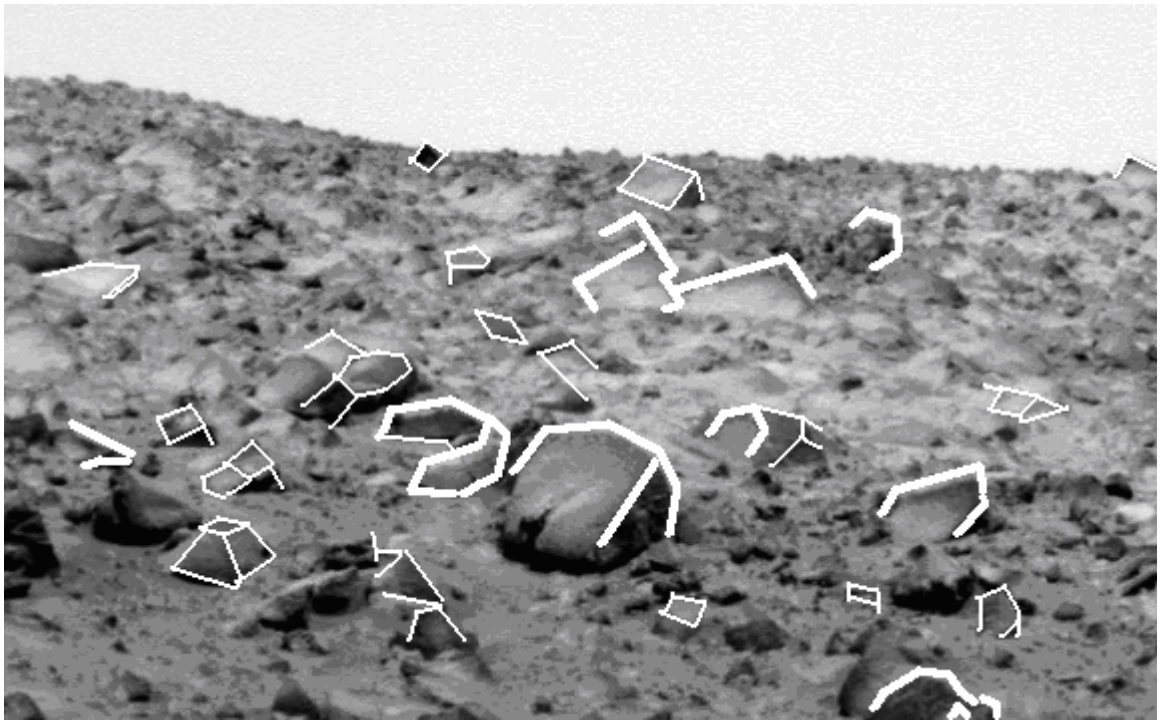


Fig. 162b – Notated image showing just some of the cube and other polygon shapes. Have you ever seen geometric rock shapes such as these in the desert or on a beach?

Chapter 6
An Explosion, Buildings and Artifacts

Based on the images shown in the previous two chapters, there seems to be little doubt that at one time in the planet's past at least one intelligent civilization was lived there. It may have been similar in many ways to human cultures on earth. Perhaps there was a city or village at Gusev. If so it was most likely destroyed by a powerful explosion. The energy required to create the *90 mile wide crater* staggers the imagination. It is also possible their entire race moved underground.

Open air, multi-megaton class atomic bomb experiments on earth in the past century have shown that just a few square miles will be completely obliterated, causing the type of damage shown at Gusev crater. We have seen that many of the rocks on the surface have been blackened or burned mostly on one side. It's amazing that so many fascinating images and artifacts were found on Mars, in the small two square mile area explored by the Spirit rover. What other treasures are waiting to be discovered, lying out in the open?

Today Mars is considered to be a dry planet, with the exception of ice found at the poles and occasionally a crater where ice has been found. There appears to be very little weathering to remove explosion residue, even over many millennia. The residue is still visible on numerous rocks. If Mars actually does have an atmosphere which is 1/100 that of earth as NASA claims, water at the poles would have boiled away long ago from the reduced air pressure. For some reason, no one seems to relate the lack of evaporating ice in a near vacuum atmosphere.

Buildings can partially survive a nuclear bomb – even at ground zero

Consider what happened in Japan to the domed government building directly under ground zero, where one of the atomic bombs was detonated 60 years ago. Though completely burned out, the outer walls and dome ribs have remained standing to this day and are viewed by tourists daily. It suggests a ring-shaped explosion took place at detonation. Although atomic bomb explosions are quite different from an asteroid explosion or impact, it proves that extreme heat and pressure will not always completely obliterate everything. Energy from an explosion falls off with the square

of the distance from the center. Therefore, a building or other structure will suffer less damage the further it is from the center of the blast.

Not everything would have been destroyed in the explosion. Some rocks will be thrown free and will remain intact. This may also explain why so many artifacts are laying out in the open on the surface of Mars. We have already viewed images of several massive cube-shaped blocks which are still standing even today.

The Artifacts

Many of these objects appear to be of artificial origin. What may never be known is if these objects were originally made on Mars, or whether they were made elsewhere. The triangular object with hand-written numbers on it is a particularly interesting artifact.

Other observations of images discovered additional strange objects. Many are exceptionally darker than natural surrounding rock or surface material. If a spacecraft in the ancient past exploded above Gusev, the superheated blast energy wave could arrive at the surface first. Vehicle fragments could continue to rain down on the surface shortly afterward. These fragments could be scattered over many miles. Altitude and intensity of the explosion would determine the explosion's radius. The shuttle Columbia scattered fragments over hundreds of square miles in Texas and Louisiana in an elongated pattern covering several states. This was a result of the vehicle's incoming trajectory when breakup occurred. [6] Gusev's circular pattern may have been caused by a vehicle approaching perpendicular to the planet's surface. Or, a stationary object (such as a space vehicle) that was above the surface which exploded and formed the crater.

A theory of how the artifacts were formed

There is considerable evidence everywhere that long ago, water was in abundance on the planet. And wherever there is water, there is also mud. (This theory does not require Gusev to be a lake. Mud can be found without one.) Any destroyed space vehicle parts or building fragments which landed in the mud would have also stamped impressions into it. Under the right environmental conditions mud can later turn into rock. Over eons of time, most or all of the original metal or

organic crash material would eventually dissolve. Or, perhaps the crash site was scavenged and valuable objects were removed by other beings. Rocks with polygon shaped holes or other impressions are similar to the impressions of heavy writing left on a notepad, under the top piece of paper which was written on. The paper underneath retains an accurate representation of the original writing. The piece of paper on top which was actually written on could be destroyed. Yet the impressions on the paper copy underneath would retain an accurate image of the original. The same is true of a tool making an impression in clay. After the tool is removed, the clay is fired in a kiln making the impression permanent.

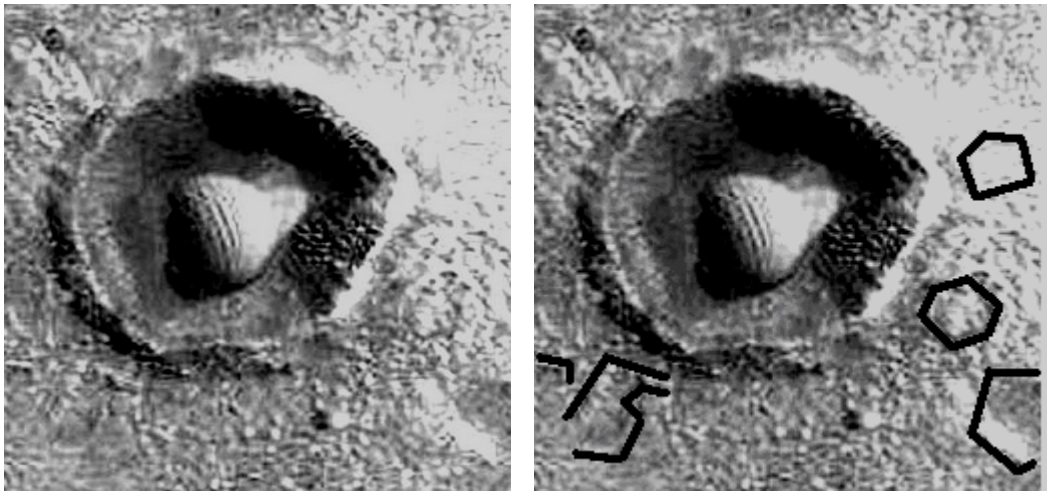
In a similar way, over many millennia or perhaps eons of time none of the original crash or building materials may remain in the crater. Yet the rocks (which were mud at one time) will retain an impression of the original object. An expert in exo-technology could use rocks such as these on Mars to reverse design the shape of some of the original artifacts. It would provide a rough picture of what the original artifacts looked like. NASA may have quietly performed this test behind locked doors.

This fossilized collection found leaves us with objects having cubes, polygons, slots, arrows, round holes and even artistic impressions. It may be a variation of the same basic process which forms fossils on earth, where mud replaces organic material over time. There is a small possibility that some of the original artifacts are still present around the crater or outside it. Perhaps the two heavily censored images shown earlier of a scrambled sky and altered ground surface originally displayed real objects on the planet, which we are not allowed to see.

Chapter 7

Other Structures Elsewhere on Mars

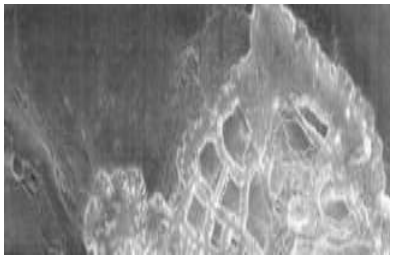
The presence of ruins on Mars area also supported by images from previous space missions. Images such as those in Fig. 163 below cannot be explained away. Some of the images in this chapter are courtesy of http://www.data4science.net and NASA/JPL. This chapter has additional images which support the theory of intelligent life:

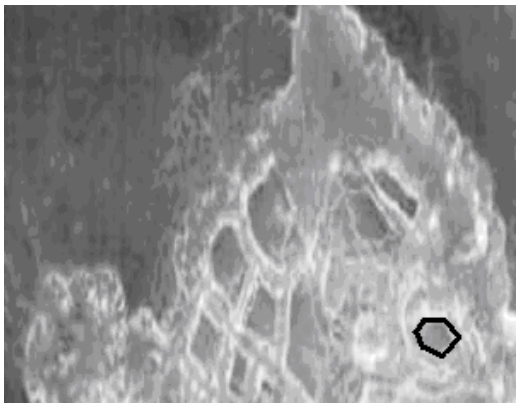


1 2

Fig. 163 - Dome **-** Courtesy of JPL [7]
(1) A structure found in the bottom of a crater taken by Mars Global Surveyor, near latitude 37.22° and longitude 27.80.
(2) This image shows a structure approximately the size of a typical sports building on earth. Enlargements have not found any visible damage or openings.
(3) Black lines show presence of other geometrically shaped structures that further strengthen the theory that this is a building.

If you were asked to build a large structure on a planet which has very little natural shelter from the elements, wouldn't you want it protected and use a natural wall if possible? Of course, accomplishing this project will require us to design a structure using our existing frame of reference with which we are familiar with. A crater would be a perfect place to build, like the one shown above in Fig. 163.





1 2

Fig. 164 – (1) Infrared image of Hydaspis Chaos. This covers hundreds of square miles. This image was taken with the Mars Orbiter infrared camera. This area is radiating heat in the infrared spectrum, originating from underneath the planet's surface. It would seem plausible that someone or something may have built these huge sub-surface structures. (2) Perhaps this entire area is still occupied underground, since it is generating a large heat signature. In the lower right corner is a hexagonal shape. The lighter areas of the image may be outlining a large underground complex. Perhaps the planet's inhabitants moved underground when life on the surface became too difficult. [8]

These structures and others we will review next on the planet present us with no less than these five questions:

1. Who built them?
2. When were they built relative to Earth' timeline?
3. What were these structures used for?
4. Are any of these structures still inhabited?
5. What other structures are present on the planet?
6. If intelligent life is still present, by what name do they call themselves?
7. When will we actually explore these fascinating areas of the planet, if ever?

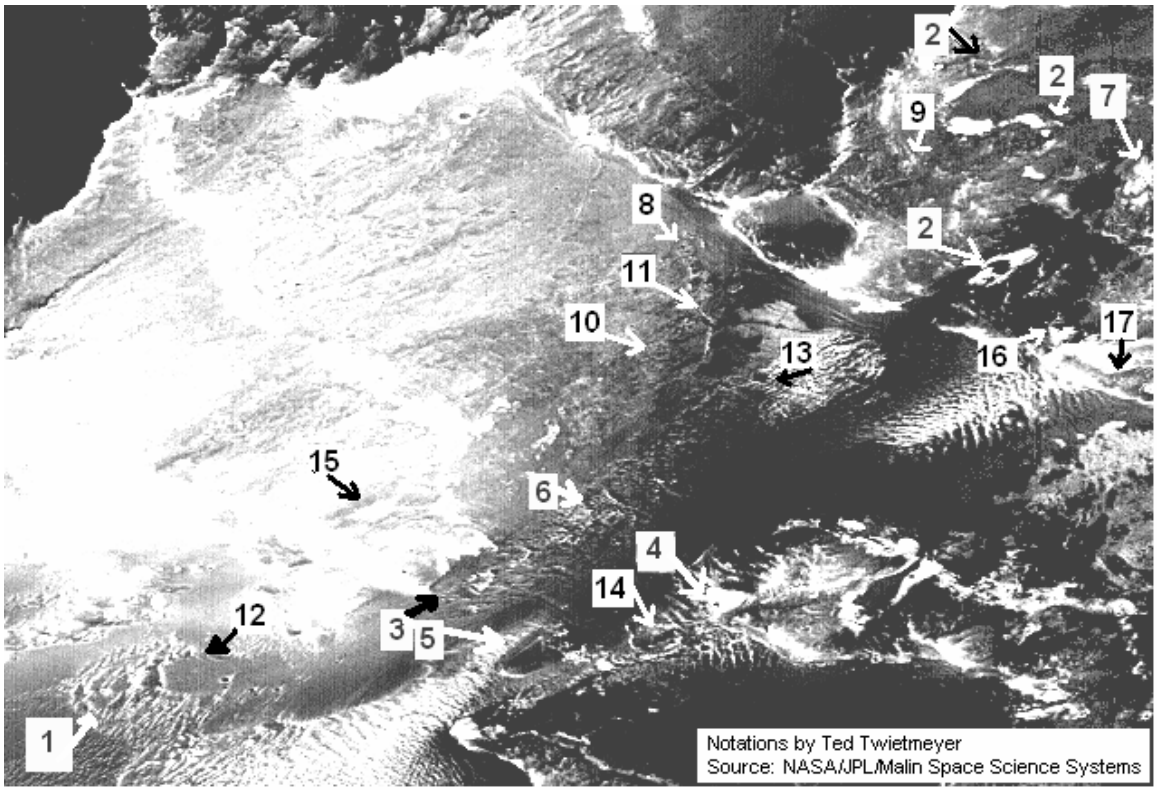


Fig. 165 – This is an orbital image of a valley known as Thithonium Chasma. This region is located near the edge of the polar ice cap. Upon close examination it appears to be the ruins of a city or metro area, as illustrated in the following close-ups. The close-ups which follow correspond to areas numbered on the satellite image above.

Enlargements and details for Fig. 165:

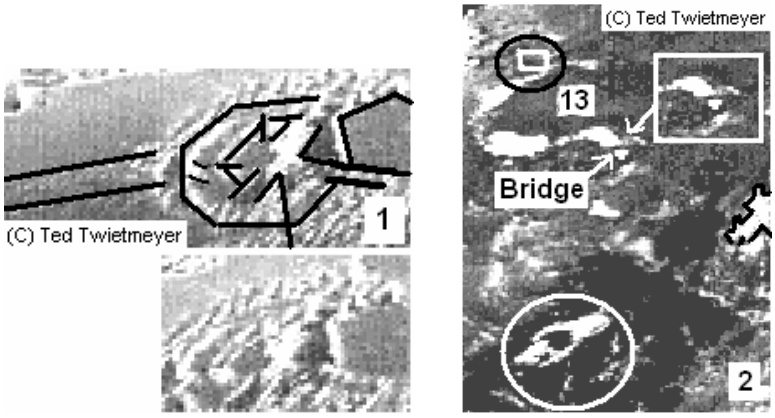


Fig. 165 - 1
(Left) one of two large regions covering several square miles. Here we see the pentagon and octagon shapes again.
(Right) Several structures are visible including what appears to be a bridge. The object circled in white defies explanation.

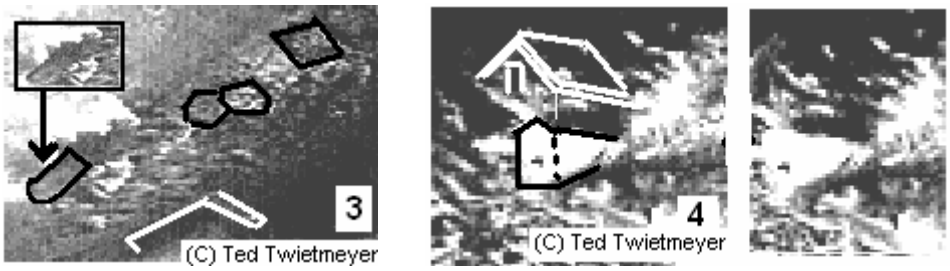


Fig. 165 - 2
(3) Possible outlines of structures appear to be visible with striking symmetry.
(4, Left) this appears to show two structures still intact sitting on the side of a hill.
(4, Right) original enlargement is shown on right.

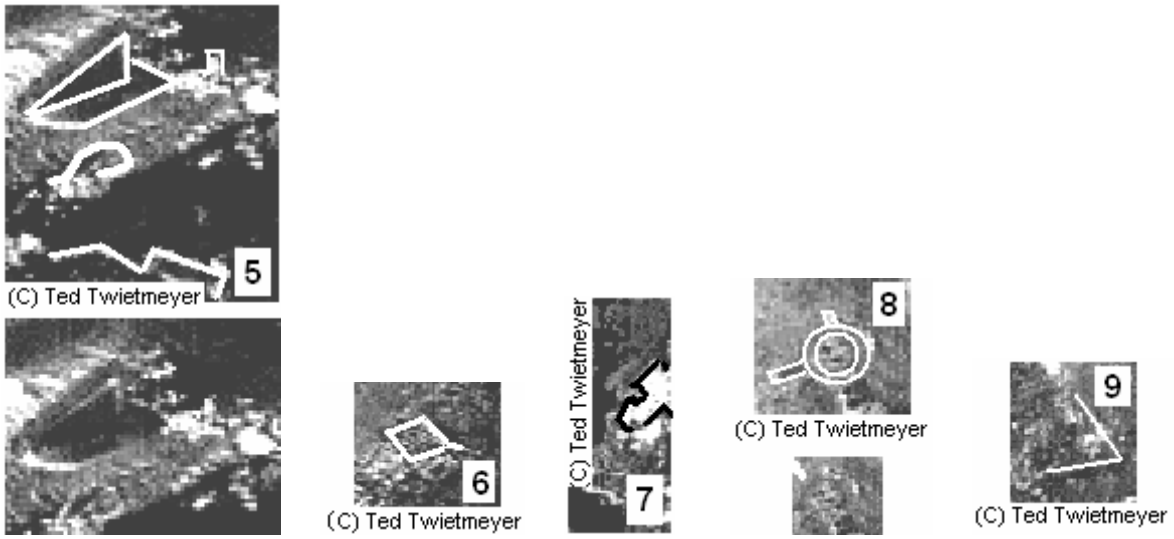


Fig. 165 - 3
(5, Upper) side of a square structure appears to be visible, with a sloped recess into the ground at the base of it.
(5, Lower) close-up of original source image
(6) This area appears to be perfectly square.
(7) Possible outline of a large structure.
(8, Upper) clearly shows the circular outline of a partially buried structure
(8, Lower) original source image
(9) Possible ruins of a wall or building.

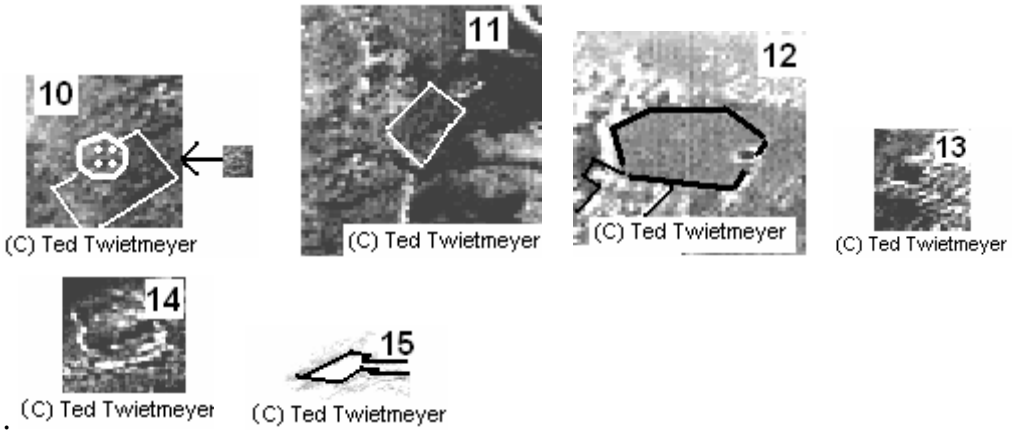


Fig. 165 - 4
(10, 11) Possible buried buildings, walls or other structures
(12) Slightly deformed hexagon shape in the ice
(13) Square outline which may be buried under the surface
(14) Circular area attached to a square area
(15) Rectangular area (not marked on image)

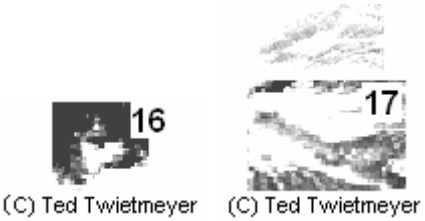


Fig. 165-5
(16) Enlargement appears to be a building with a roof and a central chimney-like structure, with at least one visible window. The suns shadow on the wall from the roof is also visible.
(17) Another large rectangular area at the edge of a cliff.

Although one might discount some of these areas as natural formations, many of them are undeniably of artificial origin. Chapter one which has color images of the blue Martian sky showed that Mars may actually have an oxygen-nitrogen atmosphere. To date, all information about the planet's thin "1/100 atmosphere" have all come from the same source- NASA. No other country has successfully sent a spacecraft to measure it. This information comes from the same agency that has told the world that the Mars' sky is always red and cannot be blue. Should we believe that, in view of the actual images from earlier spacecraft which have shown a blue sky?

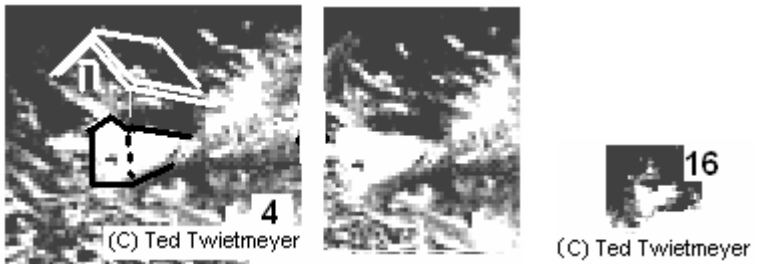


Fig. 166 – Possible above-ground buildings

We have observed a large number of artificial structures from images taken of just one small area on the planet. How can images (4) and (16) be so similar to buildings on earth? Are both of them an illusion? Both are from the very same area on Mars. Is there an existing law which states it's impossible for life to exist, or to have existed on any other planet besides earth? Where is it written in stone that another race couldn't possibly construct buildings on the planet similar to those on earth?

This chapter was included only as further support for close-up images taken by Spirit. The rover's close-up images of artifacts are far more conclusive than any image analysis using photos taken from orbit.

Chapter 8
Summary

Mars can provide data to help us understand earth's ancient written records, which describe previous earth ages of human life. Ancient writings on stone, tablets and metal strips were created by the people of Sumer, India and others have survived for many millennia simply because they were not written on paper. Many cultures tell us that periodically all life on earth is wiped out and starts over. It would explain objects such as nails found in the middle of marble deposits which haven't seen the light of day since the last earth age, or frogs, necklaces and other objects found in coal. These and other strange objects have been found, documented and have been witnessed by others at the time they were discovered.

Ancient Vedic writings from India describe flying vehicles with terrifying weapons, and the wars which were fought using them. These writings describe weapons that could lay an entire city to waste in one massive explosion. Perhaps laying on Mars' surface in plain view are the artifacts of an archeologist's dream – ancient, direct evidence of one or more of earth's previous eras. Can we state categorically that in any previous earth age, humans never progressed sufficiently to make it into space and visit or settle on other planets? It would be foolish to arrogantly assume any of this is impossible until proven otherwise. In fact, ruins of ancient structures are believed to be present on the moon according to some researchers.

As stated in Chapter 1, images in this book are extracts downloaded directly from NASA computers, and these images tell a story the entire world needs to see. No individual pixels were edited in any image during the compilation of this book, or during the image extraction process from larger images. Not all images can be dismissed as natural rock formations.

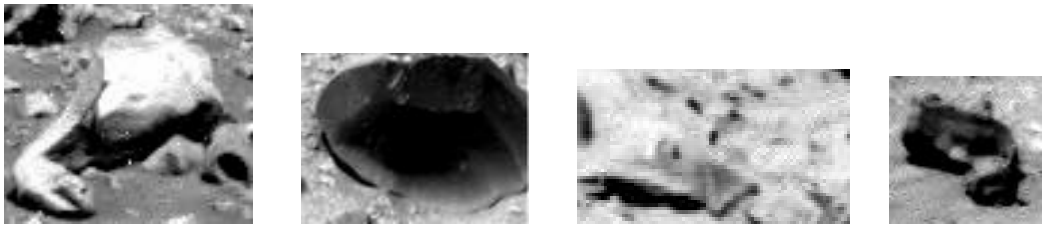
As of this writing, no human has yet to step foot on Mars. Consider the implications if even a few of the many images of the numerous artifacts in this book prove the existence of a higher intelligent form of life on Mars, either past or present. It could permanently change how the world views the universe and our solar system. There is no doubt that most, if not all of the images shown in this book were artificially made. Or, were formed as a result of artificial objects

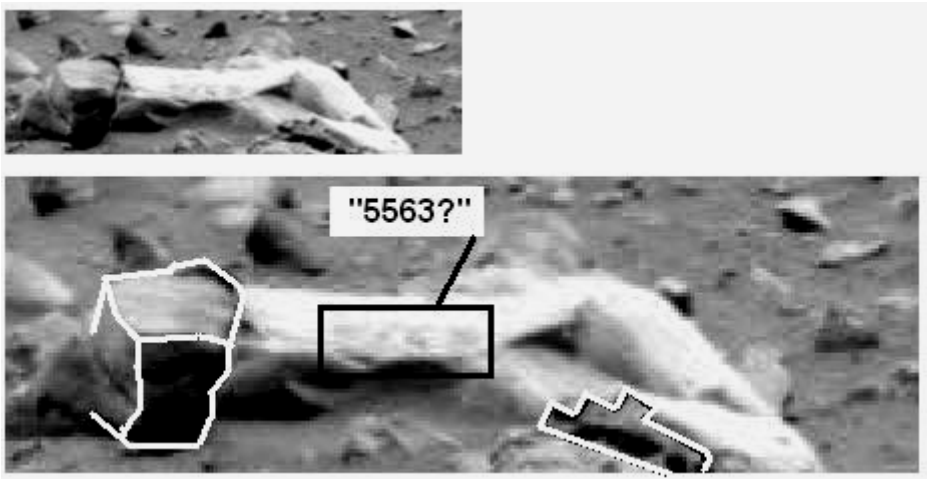
making impressions in the ancient mud. As stated earlier, many artifacts may be the fossilized remains of past spacecraft technology, surface objects, structures or fossils of ancient life-forms. Most likely these objects are scattered over many square miles. Could the Spirit rover happen by chance to come upon the *only* debris field on the entire planet? This would be highly improbable.

We have found only a small part of the remains of a town or city and perhaps the spacecraft in the tiny explored part of the 90 mile crater. The space vehicle would have been massive, perhaps a mile or more across. Perhaps somewhere on the planet still lay the massive remains of a partially intact space vehicle – or even an entire vehicle still intact.

We have also seen that still scattered around the planet are numerous ruins of many different types of buildings. If stone block buildings were in the Gusev crater region, most likely they were annihilated by a massive explosion. It is difficult to calculate the equivalent mega-tonnage of this nuclear-weapon-size event, which a 90 mile crater would require. To calculate the size of the explosion would require surveying the entire crater, measuring the crater's contour, measuring its exact depth and cataloging every objects present. Children in grade school today may one day in the future have a job on Mars as scientists or archeologists gathering data. A supercomputer could be used to model the event determine the magnitude of the explosion. An explosion of this size would probably be what some would call "mother-ship" class, perhaps a mile or more across. Since energy falls off the square of the distance, the exact size of the vehicle would be difficult to determine since its altitude will remain an unknown variable.

We should also consider that no one knows how deep down the debris field actually goes underneath the sand and rock of many millennia. We know little about Martian weather, floods and nearby meteor impacts. It is possible that these artifacts predate the time before man walked the earth. Currently it doesn't appear Mars has severe weather or an erosion process similar to that of earth. If we knew the average amount of dust precipitation on the planet in millimeters/year, we could begin to roughly estimate how long these objects have been there. It is also possible some or all of these objects have only been there for a few years.





Objects such as those above may have been on the surface a relatively short amount of time. In fact, very little dust is present on the above artifacts. With an atmosphere supposedly 1/100 that of Earth's, Mars is almost a vacuum. These amazingly clean objects raise complex questions that need to be answered. How can the sky be blue with almost no air? Why are the rover's solar cell panels frequently cleaned of dust and dirt? This has greatly extended the mission life of both rovers.

What other treasures will our nearest sister planet reveal? A manned mission to Mars would greatly accelerate cataloging and collection of artifacts. Planning for that mission is already underway. Let's hope they plan on visiting Gusev and picking up some of the artifacts still lying on the surface. However, it's unlikely this will happen. NASA has intentionally avoided other areas on the planet where any spacecraft images have shown signs of ancient intelligent life, such as Tithonia or Cydonia. The agency's biggest obsession is finding water, and not any signs of life.

It's time for NASA to tell the world about the presence of these artificial objects on the planet. Hopefully this book will give *someone* in the government the incentive to come forward. No one is asking the agency to announce "Martians" exist. In fact, the race which lived on Mars may have died long ago, moved underground or perhaps they left and colonized earth back in our ancient history. Numerous signs of intelligent life visiting earth in our past and present already exist.

The space agency must tell the world that artificial objects exist today on Mar's surface, and are not of earthly origin. Individuals can draw their own conclusions about what they wish to believe or not believe. The obsolete Brookings Institution report expressed concerns about informing the public about the presence of alien life. That report is seriously out of date with today's mainstream thinking that accepts the possibility of ET life. It should be sent to the repository of all obsolete reports – the ever hungry shredder.

Few people will take the time to review thousands of rover images in detail. Today, everyone is mainly worried about keeping their job and surviving in difficult economic times. There are several benefits which important to NASA that making the announcement of alien life will provide.

Such a disclosure will help the space agency in at least three ways:

1. Revitalize public support of the space program by boosting public moral.
2. Secure needed funding which will foster public support for a manned mission.
3. Restore credibility to their claim of desiring to discover life elsewhere via full disclosure.

The question still remains – what is NASA afraid of? Who or what would cause them to avoid this great opportunity to inform the public about these amazing rover images? Many believe that a secret government policy still exists which prohibits revealing life-forms that originate from space. Multiple lies about Roswell were told. Unbelievable stories were fed to the public about rubber dummies dropped from planes several years before they were even used by the military, to reinforce the presence of the cover-up. These and other acts of the government clearly

illustrate the on-going silence. Dr. Greer's CSETI group has cracked the silence, even though only a small percentage of the public have been listening.

It is equally astounding that given the massive body of evidence showing artificial objects on Mars, that today's scientists still dismiss these objects as *anomalies* and *an unexplainable erosion process*. This is the general blanket term NASA utilizes for everything they are unable to explain away, or cannot hide. It also includes large catastrophic "anomalies" with two shuttles. An "anomaly" is NASA-speak for another "screw-up." Indeed, the agency has at times confirmed the common expression some people use - that NASA stands for "Never a Straight Answer."

The very fact that artifacts are laying in plain sight, out in the open on the surface of a planet in our solar system is simply undeniable. The truth can no longer be ignored, nor can the objects in these images be explained away as "anomalies."

One does not need to be a geologist to appreciate the chaotic, random formation of rocks which are common in nature. Rocks and strata on earth may occasionally have clean parallel surfaces or a neatly squared-off end. But rocks are not alive. They do not form themselves into almost perfect cubes, polygons, bricks and other geometric shapes or into well-formed, six-sided blocks with some the size of the massive pyramid blocks at Giza. These blocks cannot stand up, move out into the open and park themselves to be found there. No model could ever explain such a preposterous theory.

Where did these blocks come from if nature didn't create them? The silence from the scientific community is deafening, and perhaps sooner or later someone in the agency will speak out and break the ice. This will help the genie escape from the bottle. Civilizations on earth can never return again to their former blissful state of ignorance, once the presence of alien life is made known. Full disclosure will put thousands of people out of work, whose sole function is to keep a tight lid on the truth. But how much longer can the lid stay on?

As of this writing, NASA has moved the rover on to new ground. No longer are new artificial artifacts being imaged. Nor have they sent the rover back to re-examine the more startling objects.

It is sincerely hoped that the contents of this book will encourage just one scientist in the space program to speak out, and that they can become an example of truth and light for others to follow.

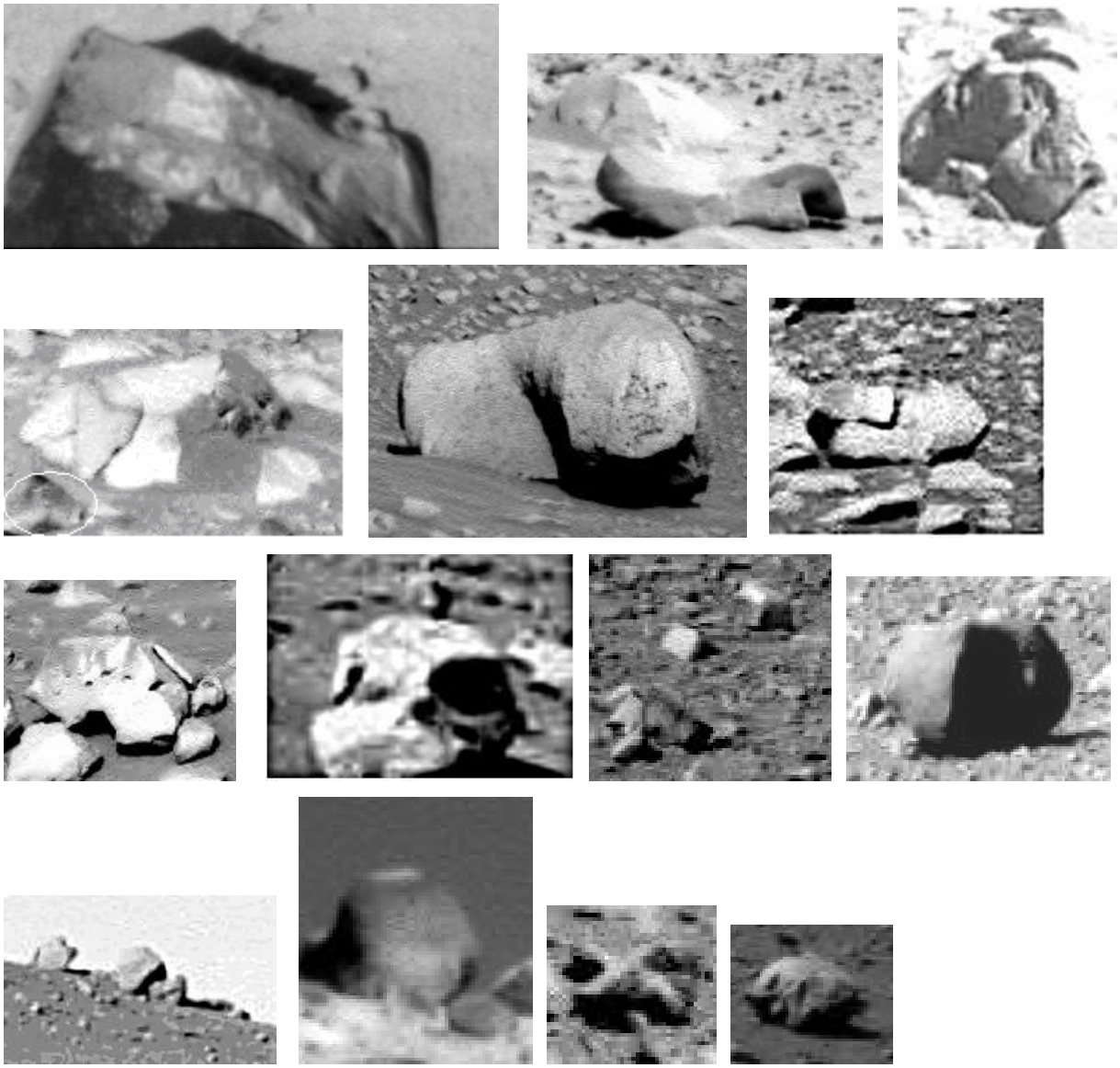
The time is now.

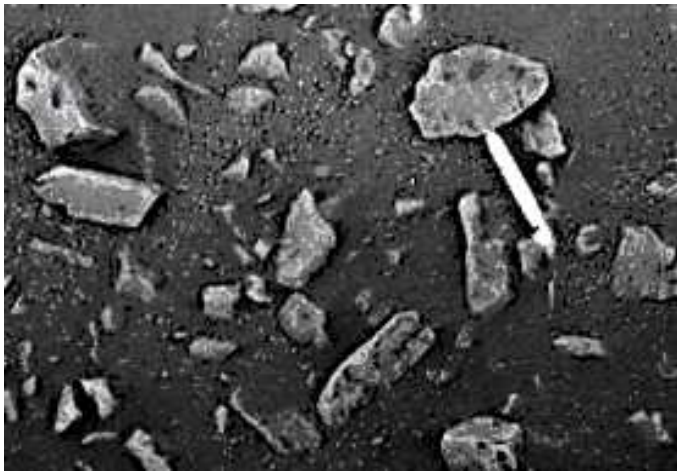
The End?

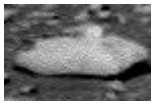
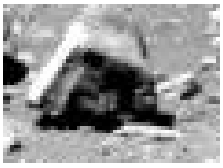
Chapter 9
The Collection

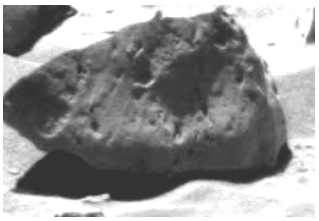
Here is a collection of some of the most intriguing images from Spirit. These images may be the closest you will ever get to seeing ancient technology from another world.

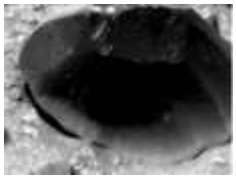
Fig. 168 – Below is a collection taken from more than 71 artifacts detailed in this book:

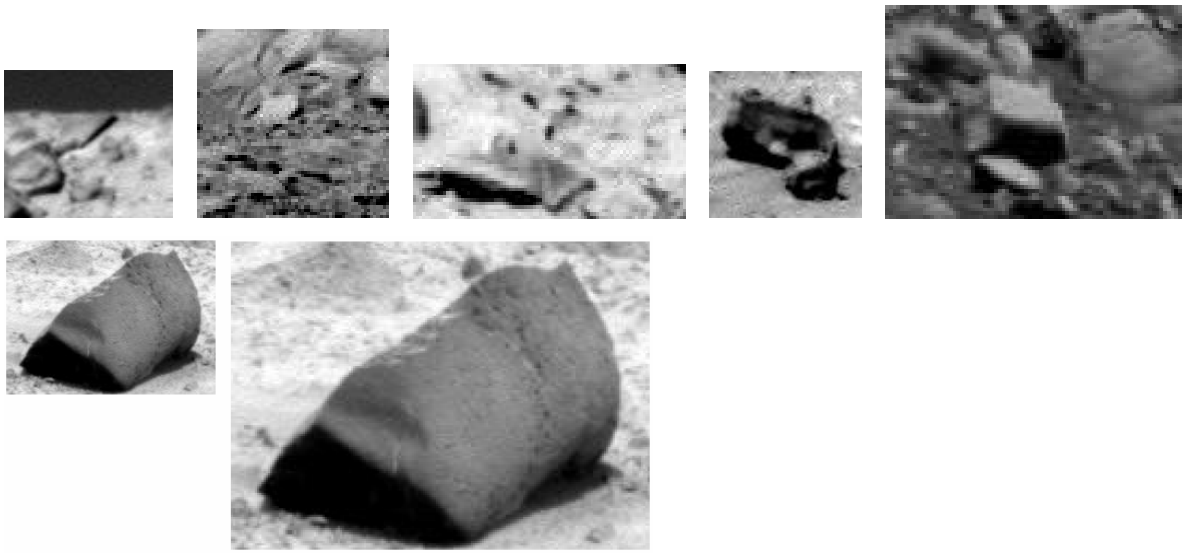


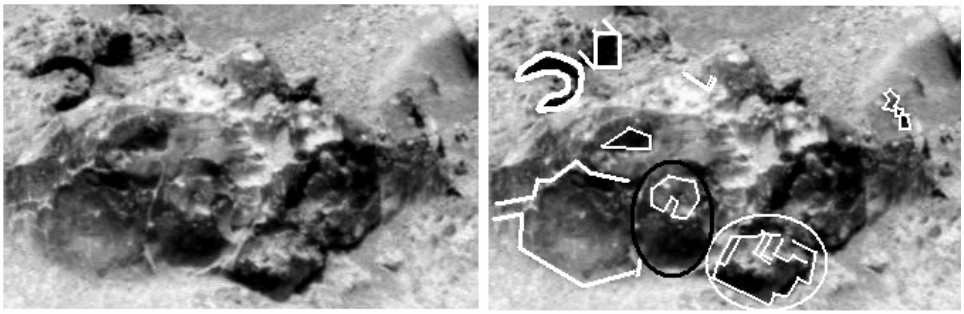


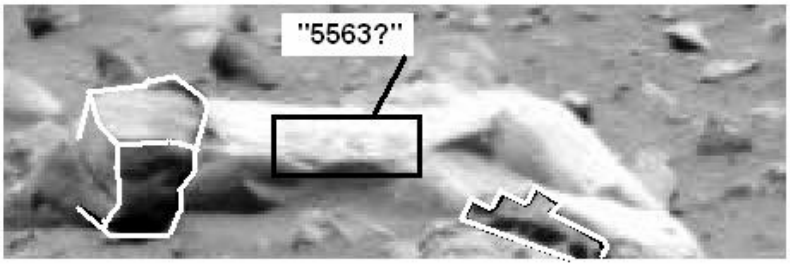












"5563?"

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The Author

Ted Twietmeyer technical background extends back more than 30 years. He is a self-taught engineering professional. Self-educated in several fields of science and engineering, he holds the equivalent of an MS degree.

The author's technical background dates back to his early days working on control systems at Eastman Kodak for their instant film project. He was among the first to use microprocessors in industrial control systems in the mid 1970's. Later work as a project engineer at another company resulted in considerable experience with project managing systems for NASA, aerospace, industry and military systems. These systems handled data and signals for flight tests, space launches, and communications and instrumentation systems used in industry. He also has designed and taught training courses for personnel at The Boeing Co. (Seattle,) TRW, Air Force, NSA, NASA and others, to support systems he project managed. More than 20 years of working with the government gave him insight into its unique way of doing things. Mr. Twietmeyer is also fluent in several computer languages.

It is his belief that every problem has a solution no matter what the problem may be. In 1989 he was awarded a US Patent for a unique Optical Backplane technology. The invention transfers digital data between circuit boards many times faster than electrical connections or fiber-optics. A prototype of the design was built and tested, and is now used in certain government facilities today.

Today, Mr. Twietmeyer engineers, designs and project manages various state of the art system solutions to help advance scientific research. Other research labs in the United States and Australia have duplicated his designs. He is also aware as are millions of people, that earth has been frequently visited by alien life perhaps even before humans walked the earth. While many of these beings are observers, others use earth like a natural resource. Very few races actively interfere with our development.

Mr. Twietmeyer has also been a guest on various radio shows such as Frank Whalen Live, Coast To Coast with Art Bell, Whitely Strieber's Dreamland, Dr. Stan Monteith's Radio Liberty and others. Some of the shows were repeat appearances by audience demand. He has also authored a number of articles about space, solar activity, NASA and other subjects on internet websites.

Mr. Twietmeyer is the founder of www.data4science.net with Chris Bake as webmaster. The non-profit website is dedicated to public participation in various areas of research, which mainstream science has little or nothing to do with. The website has hundreds of participants located all over the world who submit data for non-profit science work.